HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

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No. 52,982—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 3.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	3rd Oct.
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	10th ,,
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Tocque	17th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	24th ,,
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st ,,
*ORIENTAL	5294	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th September, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
DUMBEA	5,807	Le Colspellier	8th Oct. 1903.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,330	Fioschi	5th Nov. 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,330	G. Guiganet	3rd Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

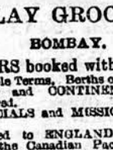
The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "NERA," 5,876 tons, Captain G. Chevallier, to sail on or about the 16th Oct. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,191	1st Nov. 1903.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	F. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	23rd Oct, 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 2nd Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 5th October, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th Sept., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Maugrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder, Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 1st October, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 6th Oct., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elisabeth, and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,300 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 20th Oct., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chinde, Quillimane, and Mozambique.)

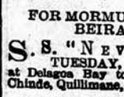
FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on or about 3rd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23th September, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, KING & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)....Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles..... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 660.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Sailing about.
KALIBIA	H. Talt	30th Sept.
BOHEMIA	Hunt	7th Oct.
PERSIA	G. Mitchell	30th Oct.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	8th Nov.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates apply to SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

CHOCOLATE SPECIALITIES.

CREAMS
ALMOND
NOUGAT
PEPPERMINT
LIQUEURS

Made fresh on the Premises, Rs. 2 per lb.

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE.
JUST UNPACKED,
AND
PETER'S BREAKFAST CHOCOLATE,
CAN NOW BE HAD.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS
AND
CHOCOLATE MANUFACTURERS.
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA Ddocks.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

THE LONDON CITY AND MIDLAND BANK,

LIMITED,
5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,000,000
RESERVE FUND	£3,000,000

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000. Payable at death, or in 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 5	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 8	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance a specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS,
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A PERFECT SMOKE.

THE

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND

THE "BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"
BRAND ARE PACKED IN
Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS No. 3, 3½ in, Rs. 27-8
"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 2, 4 in, Rs. 29-0	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 4, 3 in., Rs. 24-0

PACKED in BOXES of 50, at an extra charge of Re. 1 per 1,000.
PACKED in BOXES of 25, at an extra charge of Rs. 2 per 1,000
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION

McDOWELL & CO. LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	Rs.	a.
	10	8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do. do. do.	5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINE.
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)
BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
S. S. SAFARI.....	.....11,432...	Winiker ...	13th Oct.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. SULTAN, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.

24, Meadows Street, Bombay, 14th September, 1903.

S. S. "TRENTHAM HALL."

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS' AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 28th September, 1903.

WENSE TANNERY, CAWNPORE.

FOR and on behalf of the Mortgagees the Undersigned are prepared to receive Tenders for purchase by private contract of the WENSE TANNERY at Cawnpore, including the Land, Block, Machinery, Fixtures and Stocks of Material Manufactured or otherwise. Tenders will be received up to 11 o'clock on 10th October, 1903, at the office of the Undersigned, inspection orders and all particulars can be obtained by application to the Undersigned, or at the Tannery premises. The mortgagees do not undertake to accept the highest or any offer.

MORGAN & Co.,
Solicitors.
1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared for the Half-Year ended 30th June, 1903, at the Rate of Ten per cent. per annum, and will be payable on and after the 29th instant, to the proprietors Registered in the Books of the Bank on the 18th instant.

By Order of the Board,

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 25th September, 1903.

OUR COURSE OF INSTRUCTION IN PHYSICAL CULTURE, which is being used by Officers, Government Servants, Bankers, Merchants, Planters, Pleaders, Clerks, Students, &c., has been enlarged by the addition of the latest exercises from America.

Success guaranteed.

For particulars apply to

THE AMERICAN SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND PHYSICAL CULTURE,
32, Broadway,
Madras.

KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Bundles payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON.

HENRY S. KING & CO.

MINTON TILES.

WHITE GLAZED TILES.

"FRENCH" CERAMIC MOSAIC PAVEMENT TILES.

ITALIAN PAVEMENT TILES OF VARIOUS DESIGNS.

MARSEILLES PAVEMENT TILES.

CABINET AND FURNITURE TILES.

CARRARA MARBLE AGENCY.

INSCRIPTION TABLETS.

Tombs, Monuments, Pavements, Table Tops, Vases, Pedestals, Fountains, Baths Statues, Stairs, &c.

IN ALL STYLES AND COLOURS.

Statues and Busts Cut from Photographs.
Any description of work executed from Models or Drawing sent.

LAVATORY BASINS.
Oblong, Square,
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FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES and TEN LAKHS
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Rates are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its Establishment.

Unsurpassed in ADVANTAGES, and LIBERALITY to POLICYHOLDERS.

Safest and Best Organization for Policyholders of any Indian Company.

Claims paid immediately upon receipt of satisfactory proof.

ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.

Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application to the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „ 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 9,410,000
HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON BANKERS :—
THE BANK OF ENGLAND ; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD. ; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD. ; THE PARR'S BANK LD.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.
Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .... $ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
HE EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G, A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES,
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 ; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS GRAM,
Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000
HEAD OFFICE :
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowera Elya,	Mombasa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES :
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi,
Sub-Branches :—Murree—(April to October),
Sub-Agencies :—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Moolan City.
CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,860.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance
4 per cent. per annum
FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 „ „
6 Months 4½ „ „
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent, per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 16th July, 1903.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000
HEAD OFFICE.
HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong,
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow,
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai,
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin,
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow,
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches ; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange ; issue Letters of Credits ; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

BANK OF CALCUTTA LIMITED.

CAPITAL.
Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... „ 15,50,000
Uncalled Capital ..... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS :
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of Banking Business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the Daily Balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest :—

	Per Annum
For 2 Years..... 5	Per cent.
„ 1 Year 4½	„
„ 6 Months.....4	„
„ 3 Months.....3½	„

The Bank offers special Facilities and Advice to Constituents as to the Purchase and Sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the Principle and Interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee Shareholders' and Investors' Interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further Information apply to—
D. KING,
Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections. A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of
VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

SECURITIES—		
2½ per cent. Consols	83 2-16	= unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	98 1-2	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	104	= do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper.....	88 1-8	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	27 7-16	= — 1-3
2 months hence	27 1-8	= unchanged
Spot in New York	metilated	=
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25·20	= unchanged
Berlin „	20·39 1-2	= do
New York Demand	mutilated	=
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4	pr ct = unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills....	4	pr ct = do
6 „ „ „	4 1/8 pr ct	= do
3 „ „ Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
6 month sight Fine Trade Bills	4 5-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans	3 3-4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3-6 pr ct	= + 1-8

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £275,000.
Rubber.—Para Rubber, 4 .8 1-16. + 1-4.
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore 33 3-4. Sept.-Oct. Buyers. Tone quiet.
In Liverpool—
Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 3,000 bales. Spot 6·06 — 14. Sold on speculation and for Export 300 bales. Imports nil. Arrivals closed easier.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·23	5·11	5·07	5·05
— 8	— 5	— 4	— 3
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-April.	April-May.
5·03	5·03	5·03	5·02
— 3	— 2	— 2	— 3

In New York:—

Receipts at the Port.....	40,000 bales
Do. last year.....	51,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	3,000 „
Do. do Continent	10,000 „
Mid-Uplands	mutilated
Futures, month of Dec.....	9·42 + 5
Do. do. Marcb	9·47 + 10

In New Orleans—

Spot.....	mutilated
Futures, month of Dec.....	9·29 + 4
Do. do. March	9·45 + 6
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 26th September, 1903 :—

Cotton	493 bales.
Wheat	18,200 cwts.
Linseed	3,041 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds.....	6,776 „
Gingellyseed.....	1,357 „
Poppyseed.....	465 „
Groundnuts	38 „
Castorseed	1,779 „
Rice	3,350 „
Myrabollams	34 „
Cottonseed	3,982 „

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 28,

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.			
Bank T.T.			1s. 4 1-32d.
Bank Demand...			1s. 4 1-16d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A....			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	do do	1s. 4 15-32d.
French Francs	5	do do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	135
Shanghai	30	do do	186
Japan	30	do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT P. PER—3 1-2 per cent. tone.

Cash	...	Rs. 99·0
1st Settlement	...	„ 99·0
2nd do.		„ 98·13

Money Market, Tone quiet.
BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	20th Aug	3 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	23rd Aug	3 do.
Bank of Madras do.	23rd July	4 do.

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone steady.		Rs.	a. p.
Ready		6	5 0
Rapeseed.—Tone dull.			
Brown Cawnpore ready.....	Rs.	5	4 0
Yellow Cawnpore „	„	5	11 0
Yellow Guzerat „	„	5	12 0
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready		6	4 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready		21	8 0
WHEAT.—Tone dull.			
Pissi 91 per cent	Rs.	30·0	
Club No. 1.....	„	28·8	

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.....	quiet.
Estimated sales	8,000 bales
Imports	7,000

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·32	5·15	5·12	5·09
—4	—4	—5	—4
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.	Apl-May
5·08	5·07	5·07	5·6
—5	—4	—4	—4

COTTON.—The local Market is steady both for ready and forward, and Mills are continuning to purchase the former for their requirements at current rates. A line of New M. G. Bengals, fine, was taken by Japan shippers for 20th Nov. and 30th. Nov. delivery at Rs. 190 and Rs. 188, Mill terms. The market closes steady, good M. G. Broach being quoted Rs. 224, and fully good Bengals Rs. 172.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surats quiet,
Good Brownugger ..... Nil.
The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols.....	88 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	104
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	86 1-8
Bar Silver.....	27 7-16

The sum of about £ 275,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England.

AFFAIRS IN THE PERSIAN GULF.

A Muscat correspondent writes :—The Political Agent left Muscat in H. M. S. Sphinx on the 14th instant for Masanab, a port on the Batna coast, to confer with H. H. the Sultan regarding the Oman troubles, returning on the 17th instant.
Mostak affairs still remain unsettled. The rebels who hold an almost impregnable fort, discountenance the Sultan's rule and exact prompt payment of their pecuniary claims.
With reference to the Soor trouble, reports as to the loyalty of the tribesmen are most conflicting though the unrest has a tendency to an easy and satisfactory settlement on the "quid pro quo" system of tribal dealings.
It is a time-honoured custom among Arab chieftains to dispense lavish hospitality to Sheikhs or subject who proffers assistance in warfare.
Some assert that the Soor tribes are unreliable, offering service to the Sultan with the mercenary motive of extracting food and silver, whilst others profess their belief that their response to the call to arms is made in good faith.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 p.m. yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	2
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	1	9
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsiwady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwade.	1	1	14
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	0	1	15
F Parel, Sewri and Sion.....	0	0	8
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	2
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown....	0	0	0
Hospitals.....	0	1	7
Total	6	5	65
Total plague deaths to date....	263,109	215,274	
Same date last year.....	9	10	97

"PEARLS IN THE MOUTH."—White and sound teeth, healthy gums, and fragrant breath can only be obtained by the daily use of ROWLAND'S ODONTO. It tradicates tartar from the teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the enamel to which it imparts a pearl-like whiteness. Sold by stores and Chemists. Ask for ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BENSON—September 15, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of T Benson, of a son.
EDWARD—September 14, at Bandapani, Docarts, to George and Nina Edward, a son.
GODFREY—September 15, at the Maidkand, the wife of Major S H Godfrey, of a daughter.
THORLEY—September 21, at Tundla, Mrs Harry Thorley, the wife of G H Thorley, Engineering Department, E I Ry, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LITTLE—September 20, at Ahmednagar, of enteric fever Lieutenant S K H Little, 25th Bombay Rifles.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 50m. Sun sets, 5h. 51m. High water, 5-37m. 5-16s., Low water 0-7m. 11-28s.
Rugby Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 5-15 o'clock.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS :—Sambar deer (servus aristotelis) have been presented to the Zoological collection one each by the Durbar Shree Wala Naja Kala of Bilkha and Mr. J. Reed respectively.

FALL INTO THE DOCK.—On Sunday at midnight a victoria driver named Ibrahim Ismail, went on board the steamship Bohemia lying in the Victoria Dock, to get his fare from some passengers, when the horse attached to the carriage shied and fell into the dock with the ghary. The ghary sank at once and the animal was drowned.

ROBBERY AT THE HONGKONG BANK.—The Bombay Detective Police have arrested a Hindu in connection with the theft of currency notes of the value of Rs. 4,000 committed on the 25th ultimo in the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The accused was arrested at Thana in connection with another case, and brought down to Bombay on Sunday, when it was alleged he admitted the theft and major portion of the money has been recovered.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT.—The Hon. the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty will be the vacation judges during the ensuing vacation of the court, namely from Monday the 19th October to Sunday the 8th November, both days inclusive. The Hon. Mr. Justice Batty will sit in the Insolvent Debts' Court on Thursday the 22nd October, and immediately thereafter take urgent chambers work. The Hon. the Chief Justice will sit in the Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday the 4th November, and immediately thereafter take urgent chambers work.

A PRESENTATION.—The members of the Maratha Samaj under the presidency of Rao Bahadur V. K. Vandekar presented a shawl of honour to Mr. Babajirao Dantatrao Rane the proprietor of the Rajsparker Senait Mandali at the Elphinstone Theatre on Sunday, in recognition of his being one of the first Marathaja to compile dramas and perform them under the auspices of his own mandali Messrs. Dalvi Narayanrao Pawar and Kelusker congratulated Mr Rane who thanked the members of the Samaj and the audience for the honor they had done him. The proceedings terminated after a distribution of pan supari atar gulab and flowers.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Seychelles Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Mozambique, Beira, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. "Sultan" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. on Tuesday the 29th inst. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.
A mail for Aden Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Imperator" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 2 p. m. on Thursday the 1st proximo :

THE BAND AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. F. Cahusac, commanding and the officers, the Band of the 21st Regiment Bombay Infantry (1st Battalion Royal Munsoosie), Band master, commencing at 5-45 p. m. (weather permitting)

Cake Walk.....	A Coon Band Contest..... Pryor
Overture.....	La Dame Blanche..... Boieldieu
Fantasia.....	(Japanese Ballet) Yoda..... Metra
Intermezzo.....	Sidoria..... Andre
Selection.....	The Shop Girl..... Caryll
Valse.....	Aux Flambeaux..... Fahrbach

THE SHARADI NAVARATRA.—Mr. Ramchandra Raghoba Dasrachar, a leading member of the Pathare Prathu community, held a "Harikirtan" at his house at Girgaum on Saturday in celebration of the Sharadi Navaratra festival. The hall and extensive compound were brilliantly illuminated to accommodating no less than three hundred guests consisting of the Dakshini and Gujarathi Hindu communities. Bajabahadur, an aged and experienced preacher who is well versed in Sanscrit literature and Purans conducted the "Kirtan" taking as his text the Rukminiswayamvar or the marriage of Sri Krishna. Although this mythological legend has been told and retold so often yet on this occasion it was narrated with interpolations of poetical quotations in Marathi and Gujarathi in such a touching style by the preacher, that the whole audience was held spell-bound throughout the sermons at the close of which "arti" was sung. Pansupari and batasas were distributed ; and the party broke up.

BREACH OF TRUST.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup ; Fourth Presidency Magistrate disposed of a case in which Arthur Melville Daws stood charged at the instance of Inspector Carter, with breach of trust in respect of a bicycle valued at Rs 150, the property of Mr. Robert James McLure a Govedore's foreman residing in Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon. The evidence showed that on the evening of the 15th instant the accused went to the complainant at his house and asked him if his (complainant's) cousin Mr. O'Hara was at home. Being informed in the negative the accused waited there for about ten minutes and then asked the complainant to let him have his cycle for a ride, promising to return it same night. His further stated that he had frequently taken away his cousins' bicycle, The complainant gave the cycle to the accused, who instead of returning it to the complainant, disposed it of same night with a Borah named Abdul Haji Joosuf for Rs. 20. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted one previous conviction for cheating. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

CONSIGNING COMBUSTIBLE ARTICLES.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Carsondas Cnabildas, Taird Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Ismail Currim, Chief Constable G. I. P. Railway Police, charged Kadarbhai Abdulhusein, Esufali Currimbhoy and Abdullabai Abdulhusein, Boris, with having delivered two parcels containing percussion paper caps for toy pistols called amorces and lucifer matches to the G. I. P. Railway for carriage to Khamgaon. Mr. Vellinker, pleader, defended the accused. The first accused had a shop for the sale of the above articles in Abdul Rahman Street and the other accused were working for him. On the 24th instant the third accused delivered two parcels containing the combustible articles to the railway authorities at the Victoria Terminus for being conveyed to Khamgaon. Accidentally on of the parcels broke and the fact of their containing dangerous goods was brought to the notice of the authorities. Mr. Vellinker in pleading guilty on behalf of the accused said that his clients had packed the goods in ignorance. The Magistrate taking the circumstances into consideration ordered each of the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A CHARGE OF EXTORTION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, Bombay, yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas Third Presidency Magistrate Inspector Sullivan charged Abdula Haji Mulla, a Pathan farrier with extorting money from some male and female squatters, who sold old and mended shoes in Mutton Street, Nal Bazaar. Accused was in the habit of receiving one pice each from the squatters, and said he collected the money for the benefit of the police. If one of the demurred from paying in the exaction he kicked out his or her goods, and threatened them with police custody and Court proceedings. The accused's defence was that he had acted under the orders of a policeman, whose number he gave, but whom he committed to call as his witness in spite of the Magistrate's repeated inquiries anent it. In disposing of the case the Magistrate remanded accused had by his extortions, put about thirty poor squatters, whose condition was really pitiable, in fear of bodily injury. He had assaulted them and ill treated them. These quatters required to be protected from evil minded persons like the accused, who, when convicted, should be dealt with in an examplary manner. Accused was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

DESPERATE JUMP BY A PRISONER.—On Sunday afternoon one Goverdhan Virji, an old offender, was going along Bhuleshwar Road with a brass food box in his possession when he was arrested on suspicion by policeman No 1493 C. Enquiries were made and the box was identified by one Bhagwandas Lakhmidas as his own property. The complainant and the prisoner were then taken by the policeman before Sub-Inspector Barnes who lives on the second storey of the Girgaum Police Station, where that officer investigated the case and after recording the complainant's statement, ordered the prisoner to be confined in lock-up. While the policeman, complainant and prisoner were about to descend the stairs of the police station, the prisoner suddenly broke away from the sepoy and jumped over the the railings into the compound below, a distance of about thirty five feet. He was picked up immediately and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where it was found that his right jaw and cheek bones had been fractured. He was detained for treatment in the hospital but did not recover and died the same night. The deceased had a record of four previous convictions. Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay conducted an inquest yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, relative to the death of the deceased when the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ROBBING A VICAR.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector O'Keiffe charged Krishna Raya, a Hindu, with the theft of Rs. 322 and a gold chain valued at Rs. 25 belonging to the Rev-Father John N. Cutinho, the Vicar of the Dadul church on or about the 24th instant. The accused was further charged with the theft of Rs. 80 belonging to the same complainants on or about the 17th instant. It appeared that the accused was in the service of the complainant about four months ago and had since been discharged. On the 24th instant he climbed up the wall of a house in Dadul where the complainant resided by means of a waste-water pipe and stole the property from his cash box. The money included three currency notes for Rs 60 each which the accused had left with Abdul Hussein Jivaji a cloth-merchant in Sheik Memon Streets' for being cashed. Information was given to the police who arrested the accused on suspicion. He made certain statements to the police which led to the recovery of all the property less Rs. 2. During the course of their investigations the police also ascertained that the accused had broken into the house of the complainant on a previous occasion on the 17th instants and robbed the vicar of Rs. 80, That property was also recovered from different persons related to the accused The accused pleaded guilty to the charges and admitted one previous conviction The Magistrate sentenced him to months rigorous imprisonment.

THE PATHARE PRABHU RELIEF FUND.

THE sixteenth annual general meeting of this fund was held in Zaoba's Mandir, Girgaum, on Sunday afternoon, under the presidency of Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar, solicitor. There was a large gathering of the prominent members of the community, including among the gentlemen like Rao Bahadur Wasudeo Jagannath Kirtikar and others. After the secretary had read the circular convening the meeting, the minutes of the last meeting and the report of the scrutineers, the president declared the result of the election of the different office-bearers. According to this result, Messrs. Anandrao Vinayak Vijayakar and Anandrao Harishankar Kothare are elected joint-secretaries for the ensuing year. Messrs Vinayakrao, Bapuji Kothare and Sitaram G. Rane briefly addressed the meeting.
The president delivered his final speech, and in doing so he took a bird's eye view of the healthy progress the institution has made since its inception in 1887, in commemoration of the Jubilee of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, at the hands of a noble band of six generous members of the community, under the encouraging influence of the late Rao Bahadur Nana Moroji. He also referred to the Coronation collection of Rs. 2,000, which was specially made in connection with the coronation of his Majesty the King-Emperor, through the exertions of Mr. Gajanand Sadanand Desai, a young public-spirited Prabhu gentleman. A further reference was made to the generous help which this fund has received from a newly started institution called the 'Relief Fund Feeder,' under the guidance of Mr. Ramdutt Vithoba Desai, by means of which the present amount standing to the credit of the fund is over Rs. 42,000, out of the interest of which eleemosynary help is being given monthly to a number of destitute widows and orphans of the Prabhu community. The president wound up his speech by making a stirring appeal to his co-brethren to earnestly help to swell the fund to a much larger amount, so that its scope of usefulness may be extended. The usual votes of thanks were then passed, and the meeting separated after partaking of tea, which was served by Mr. Keroba Raghoba Dalvie on behalf of the Zaoba Mandir Committee.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

286,01—Likehirard P—Meghji Jetram Narenji vs Khimji Jairam Narenji and others—Thakurdas and Co, M J and B, Dand D, and D D Remer.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

124,03—Wadia G and Co—Ronji Nanchund and others vs Motiram Nekalchand and others.
251,03—Tyabjee D and Co—Sewdutrai Lukhmichand vs Jankidas Jalliram and others.
490,03—Postenji Rustomji K—Sir Jehangir Cowasji Jehangir vs The Hope Mills Limited and others.
553,03—Payne and Co—Mahant Jungoorathdas Gurubuxdas and others The Advocate General of Bombay.
560,03—Ardeshir B D and Co—Manockjee Ramji and others vs Bai Devcoo and others—Balkrishna V N K.
515,03—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Fajl Ahmed Paid Hashambhai Visram and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

732,01—Smetham B and N—Haji Khanoo Moosa vs Tulakchand Hakamchand—Crawford B and Co—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

510-03—Bicknell M and K—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Manockjee Sorabjee Patel—Mulla and M.

Long Causes.

490-01—Wadia and G—Heerjee Bhojrajee vs Rowjee Raghoonath and others—Mantri B and N.
221,03—Edgelow G and W—Shapurjee Sorabjee Dubas vs Eduljee Dinshaw Engineer and others—Mulla and M
329,03—Thakordas and Co—Ahamedbhoy Hubibhoy vs Rahimtoola Esmjee and others—Wadia and G.
138,02—Manockhlal J and H—Mooljі Jetha vs N C Macleod and others—Thakordas and Co.
299-02—Payne and Co—The Badichi Auline and Soda Federich vs Tejpal Godu and others—Dikshit and D—For postponement.
595,00—Hiralal and D—Sitaram Sawlia vs The Hindustan S and W Co Ld—Dikshit and D.
455,02—Payne and Co—Mohanlal Karahan vs Gangaram Ramjee and others—Hiralal D.
671,01—Raghawaya and B—Hari Lalabh Laloband and another vs Jamnadas Narandas and others—Edgelow G and W.
279,03—Edgelow G and W—Soonamal Gangaram and others vs Ruttonjee Sorabjee Talati and another—Bhalshanker K and G.
68,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova, widow and another.
376,01—Bicknell M and M—Shivratan Pragdas and another vs Sadacoova widow.
333,02—Payne and Co—Shivshanker Gopaljee and others vs Jehangir Manockjee Contractor—Pestonjee R and K
494,02—Tyabjee D and Co—Hajee Noor Mahomed Hajee Adoola vs Pragjee Luxmidas and others—Edgelow G and W.
453,02—Mansukhlal J and H—The Hon Mr Goculdas Kahandas Parekh vs The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For consent decree.

58,02—Sorabji and J—Mariambai widow and another vs Lumtaji Tulsram Sonawni—Daphtary and P.

For dismissal of caveat.

21,03—Jamsetji and R—Noorbibi widow vs Shaik Abdoola Shaik Dadoo and another—Bicknell M and M. (Testamentary suit.

For an exparte decree.

459,03—In person—a pauper Hariram Talakshy vs Madhow jee Shivji and others.

Commercial Course.

614,02—Bicknell M and M—Paul Beier and another vs Chotalal Javerdas—K D Shroff—Part heard.

Long Causes.

254,02—K D Shroff—Hurgowan Ramjee and another vs Bhutt Vallabhram Ratneshwar and other—Bhalshanker K and G and Little and Co—Part heard.
447,03—Tyabji D and Co—Vajee Morajee and another vs Kessowjee Dowjee and another—Madhavjee V.
91,03—Crawford B and Co—Mathuradas Heerjee vs Jairam Heerjee and others—Kanga and P.—Part heard.
bai widow and others—Matubhoy H & M Part heard.

Testamentary Suit.

9,02—Smetham B and N—J F Fernandes and others vs B F Nunes—K B Mehta—Part heard.

Long Causes.

233,

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She heard rumours that he had married a Black Lady and built the "Bombay Theatre," she also heard that he died some 15 years ago, but no proof of it to hand. Apply Box No. 895 A., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPT. 29, 1903.

IMPERIAL COMMERCE AND PROTECTION.

THE Liverpool Chamber of Commerce is prudently taking steps to furnish its members and the commercial public generally with the means of weighing the pros and cons of British Fiscal policy. Its committee has arranged for a series of lectures by men of varying views, and it is remarkable that, while the theorists assert themselves in favour of the maintenance of Free Trade, the practical men are almost in unison as to the desirability of adopting "some policy of taking care of our own." From a frame of mind bordering on indifference, Liverpool is gradually, almost rapidly, being led into the conviction that the English people would "do well to use their time in looking into their position as to whether they are being taken advantage of or not." They are not going to be bound in fetters to ancient shiboleths if they can avoid it, though the Chamber as such has not yet passed any resolution or committed itself to any definite opinion. The publication of the results of the inquiry may bring conviction if the arguments of the lecturers and a study of the Board of Trade returns fail. Public feeling at Home appears to have advanced whatever is highest is necessarily superior to anything foreign, it is possible that in matters of policy all the foreign countries may not be altogether wrong, and England the only nation which is right. They are prepared to admit also that Mr. Chamberlain, whatever his politics, is a shrewd man and not at all likely to bring forward any proposal which he could not justify. At the same time they recognise that a very clear distinction must be drawn between the offer of preferential duties to the colonies and the adoption of retaliation against the imports of foreign countries, or protection of their own home industries. Practically they agree that it is unnecessary to contend that Free Trade has been a mistake in the past; but that it is inapplicable in existing conditions, the conditions of the present differing from those of the past by reason of the appearance of new factors.

The new factors are, of course, the growth of the Empire and the need for its consolidation, and the organised attack by foreign nations on British trade. It is either necessary to give preferential tariffs to the colonies or to adopt retaliatory methods against the foreigner. Perhaps both; but we must wait for the results of the inquiry and the first notes of Mr. Chamberlain's campaign before we can judge as to that necessity. The pressing need of introducing elasticity in the present fiscal policy is denied by but few. In deciding the degree of elasticity it is imperative that the matter be considered entirely apart from party-considerations—from a strictly commercial point of view. Commercial men have shown us that, although, up to a few years ago, foreign nations did not materially interfere with our foreign trade, regarding us as the shopkeepers of the world, the case is now materially altered. The feature, in the past decade, as Mr. J. H. Welsford told the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the other day, has been the awakening of Germany and America to the importance not only of foreign markets but particularly to the English market. The question Mr. Welsford asked them to decide was: "Are we to allow our country to remain the remnant counter for the surplus wares of foreign countries?" The door of Free Trade for many years past, and since this commercial invasion commenced, has opened only in England. It has ceased to open out. Free Trade in principle, we are taught to believe, is an excellent thing if we can get it, but that it is not a game you can play commercially by yourself. Foreign nations have closed their commerce to England as much as possible, and England should in return put a stiff fence round hers and only open that fence to countries that agree to open a similar amount of trade with her. That is the practical commercial point of view—an equality with commercial nations. And the sound political point of view is this—that the rapid growth and development of the colonies will make of them, to all intents and purposes, foreign powers in fiscal matters and matters of commercial treaty unless some satisfactory solution of the problem can be found.

Although, it may be, the Mother-Country will be found unprepared to admit her children into direct partnership as Mr. Chamberlain desires, and the electors choose to close their eyes to the political aspect of the case, there can be little doubt as to the adoption of the half-measures which Mr. Balfour advocates when the appeal to the country is made. Few of the many contributors to the discussion on the requirements of the present time blindly advocate an adherence to present methods. The situation was likened, the other day, to that of the Dutch Republic in the early part of the seventeenth century. The Dutch were the commercial and shipping power of the world. They observed Free Trade to its fullest extent more so even than England. Yet England wrested the power from them—by adopting a system of close protection and bringing in force the navigation laws. Germany and the United States stand opposed to England, as we did against the Dutch at that time. And they are employing practically the same methods to wrest our supremacy from us. They have adopted protection and enacted coasting laws and threaten British trade on every hand. German economists are anxious that England should stand by Free Trade—though (a paradox) to stand by it is to fall. One of them, a couple of months ago, declared that, though he could but say the doctrines of Free Trade are pernicious, it was undoubtedly in Germany's interests that Great Britain should continue to have faith in them and that no German should exert himself to counteract them while they contribute to that end. "But there is no danger," wrote Dr. Moritz Naumann, the gifted German, who is endeavouring to educate his countrymen in the readiest way of strangling us, "that Great Britain will remain true to the Free Trade fetish. It is an axiom among us that Great Britain is wedded to her present fiscal policy. Even now many Germans, ostrich-like, bury their heads in the sand and refuse to recognise the influences which are at work on the other side of the channel. Great Britain will return to protection, driven thither not only by the force of our personality, but also by the logic of facts which from year to year are becoming irresistible." They have already become irresistible, but they have been exceedingly slow in the process.

SHIPS ON FIRE.

WE print elsewhere a communication to a German commercial paper drawing attention to the alarming increase in the frequency of fires on board-ship. There are many and well-known causes that produce fire in cargoes of certain articles, and shippers recognise these and guard against them as well as they can, mostly with success. Coal is one of the bulk-cargoes which can set fire to itself under certain conditions. Many inventions have been tried to prevent spontaneous combustion of coal, and the risk has been much attenuated by the precautions taken. There are other articles that carry the danger within themselves but on the whole very few, and ship-captains are quite alive to the necessity for care in loading. But the correspondent who writes on the subject seems to take a reasonable view when he says that the cause of the increased number of fires in ships can be in many cases traced to mixed cargoes: as in these days of competition cargoes must be mixed for ships call at many ports and they must load as is convenient or possible, and though it might be safer to have each ship laden with only one article or with such a selection that would not be mutually dangerous in practice it cannot be done. Even if it were possible to so manage it would only eliminate one class of risk. A cargo of bales of cotton is as liable to take fire from sparks arising from whatever [illegible] snapping and striking its neighbours. Fibrous cargo—such as cotton, jute, or hemp—when next to oil and soaked by it becomes highly dangerous. Most shippers loading these two articles take care to keep them apart, for oil causes other damage when it leaks, as well as adding to fire-risks. Orderly loading of cargo is not the least difficult branch of trade, and the skilful organiser shines here as well as in other departments. It is perfectly true that the cause of frequent outbreaks of fire on ship-board, particularly on cargo steamers, deserves careful inquiry; and carelessness in handling or in grouping articles of merchandise is strongly to be deprecated. Fire Insurance Agents make things safe for merchants, shippers, and owners—but who will secure them against loss? The cautious rules that obtain in factories and ships' machine-rooms should prevail right through every ship's hold. They most certainly do on most of the big liners. When the risks of fire are counted up and the chances of rough weather causing friction in every hold above and below calculated, the wonder is not that fires are so frequent, but that they are so few. But every case of fire should be exhaustively inquired into with a view of learning the cause and guarding in future against such a combination as produces it.

BOMBAY IRRIGATION REVENUE.

THE triennial report on the revenue earned from the irrigation works of the Bombay Presidency, which has just been issued is in all respects satisfactory. It discloses the fact that there is a continual increase in the area under irrigation, an improvement in the revenue, and a decline in the working-expenses. Thirty-six works are now in operation, and two are under construction. During the triennial period brought to a close with the end of the official year 1902 a sum amounting to nearly eighty-seven lakhs of rupees was expended upon irrigation and an area of some 52,000 acres was brought under the scope of the department. This represented an increase, on the one hand, of nearly seven lakhs of rupees, and on the other of 4,600 acres. But the most interesting figures are those which deal with the net revenue. From a little over nineteen thousand of rupees earned in the period ended in 1893, the net revenue from irrigation works has been increased to Rs. 1,24,467—a notable improvement. The report states that the need for a decrease in the working-expenses is constantly being urged upon the local officers, and it is satisfactory to observe that as compared with the period ended in 1899 there has been a decline of Rs. 13,246, or nearly 16 per cent. This is a very good sign, especially as the scope of the department is all the while upon the increase. Eighteen of the works mentioned do not pay, and must always be expected to be run at a loss. The figures respecting irrigation works in Sind have also been published and they are also satisfactory, although the revenue has not increased at the same proportionately high rate as the area under irrigation. During the last nine years the scope of the works has increased by 90,810 acres annually. The increase during the last triennial period was 286,353 acres. The report points out that the revenue derived from the works has not increased quite at the same rate as the area irrigated. The average annual increase has been Rs. 1,33,447, and the increase during the last triennial period was Rs. 4,19,356. There has been a considerable decrease during the last three years in the working-expenses.

DACOITY AND MURDER IN BURMA.

THE report on the police administration of Burma during 1902 shows that that part of the Empire still claims great prevalence of dacoity and violent crime of other descriptions. Over thirteen hundred persons were dealt with during the year in connection with crimes of violence, and though this represents a slight decrease it is not a figure which gives any great reason for hope that the police of Burma will in the immediate future be able to say that they have suppressed all dacoities and similar crime. At one time during the year it was feared that there would be an organised outbreak of violent crime in the Akyab district, but after one or two cases of dacoity had been detected the matter came to nothing. One of the most interesting cases which occurred during the year had its venue in the Hanthawaddy district. Four men armed with a revolver and spears collected booty in the village of Pantaign to the extent of Rs. 7,000; but before they could get safely away they were surrounded and besieged by the villagers, who stuck to their quarry very pluckily notwithstanding that nine of their number were wounded by the dacoits' revolvers. Eventually the robbers were secured. Another gang visited Taw-wi and here the operations of the robbers were frustrated by two of the villagers who lay in wait for them and cut down their leader. This event led to the break-up of the gang and doubtless to the suppresion of a series of similar crimes. The individuals who were instrumental in stopping the depredations of these criminals were well rewarded, besides earning the approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor. In one case the mail-bags were looted, but the police arrested three of the dacoits and recovered the mails. One of the features of the year's work in this respect does not seem to be particularly satisfactary, though doubtless the police have great difficulties to contend with. Only thirteen percent of the property stolen was recovered. This was a higher percentage than that of the previous year, and the Inspector-General of Police appears to be fairly well satisfied with the result. It indicates, however, the individual who is unfortunate enough to lose his property through the medium of dacoits in Burma must abandon all hope of ever regaining it.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia with the outward Mails of the 18th instant left Aden at 9 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a.m. on Friday next.

LADY Curzon is staying at Mashobra during the Viceroy's absence on tour. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr have lent their house to Her Excellency.

MR. Ransome, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, will, it is understood, be relinquishing his appointment shortly to return to England.

IT is regarded as probable that the appointment of Private Secretary to the Viceroy, which Sir Walter Lawrence is about to vacate, will not be filled at present.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 5th September 1903 shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1902 of 23,745 maunds and Rs. 26,135 in the earnings.

THE Monsoon forecast, which was prepared by the Meteorological Department some four months ago, but which, in accordance with the new policy was withheld from the public, clearly predicted a normal monsoon in India generally. Events have for once justified the anticipation.

WE are glad to hear that Lady Lawrence, who has been suffering from a prolonged attack of Malta fever, is now quite convalescent. The arrangement, however, according to which Sir Walter and Lady Lawrence are about to leave for England in the latter part of October remains unaltered.

It is reported from Tientsin that Prince Chin sent on August 25th into Manchuria four of his most trusted Manchu officers—in fact members of his personal bodyguard—with instructions to make careful investigations into the present actual condition of the three Manchurian provinces, the strength of the Russian troops, the feeling of the masses vis-a-vis the Russians, etc, etc. If nothing obstructs the path of these emissaries of Prince Caing they expect to be back in Peking by the middle of October next. The Provincial Treasurer-designate of Chinese Turkestan, H.E. Wu Ying Sun formerly a very popular Taotai of Ningpo), arrived in Shanghai from Soochow on September 3 en route to Chinese Turkestan.

BY way of introducing a little variety into the cases of assault which exercise the mind of the Government of India, the latest instance of the kind says the "Pioneer" is one in which the assailant was a native sycee and the assaulted a driver of the British Field Battery at Jubbulpore. The two were working side by side at stables when the soldier remarked that a collar, which the sycee had hung up on its peg as done with, was still dirty. "Clean it yourself" was the reply, followed up by a blow with the collar on the driver's head. A bombardier who was standing just behind witnessed the occurrence and called out a warning to the driver not to retaliate, and the matter was forthwith reported to the officer on duty who was on the spot within a minute or two. At a later stage of the proceedings the sycee developed the defence that the witnesses had seen wrong, and that it was the driver who assaulted him. Comment at this stage is not called for; but one may exhort any soldier who suffers a similar provocation to imitate the restraint of the artilleryman. Forbearance is assuredly the best policy on all grounds.

SOME thieves who broke into the premises of a Bristol hatter had an enjoyable time. They regaled themselves with biscuits and cigarettes, and before leaving washed their hands and made themselves presentable.

A farmer from Kerdail while returning home in his cart from the neighbouring village of Pont Scorff met with a curious adventure. Two persons dressed as Sisters of Mercy asked him to give them a lift. He consented, and as he was stooping down to help them put a heavy basket in the cart he saw that the two supposed sisters were men in disguise. He at once whipped up his horse and drove off with the basket, which when opened was found to contain three revolvers and several rounds if ammunition. The gendarmes are now searching the district for the Sisters.

This year the Durga Puja threatens to assume a somewhat different aspect, writes Mr. S. S. Shose in the "Englishman" not that the festival has undergone any change in pomp and splendour, but some of the patriotic Bengali ladies and gentlemen of Calcutta are preaching and issuing religious circular to the effect that this great festival should no longer be the worship of a goddess, but it should be transformed into a fervent homage due to our mother-country. Durga this year is hardly a goddess in their opinion, but she is India: the festival is scarcely a religious one but a patriotic demonstration. Be that as it may: the great mass of the Hindus have made arrangements for the festival from a religious point of view, and certainly consider the advice of the patriotic class as detestable trash. They would not worship Shivajee, Udayaditya, or a Mad Mullah. Religion is not patriotism, and although the latter is at full boil, orthodoxy is just on the eve of celebrating the great Puja with a perseverance beyond all precedent.

IMPERIAL MIGHT-HAVE-BEENS.

TERRITORY THAT BRITAIN HAS ABANDONED.

[BY T. H. M. H.]

IT has long been the fashion in foreign countries to decry Great Britain as the world's champion land-grabber, and therefore the natural object of resentment on the part of all nations with expansive ambitions to the ownership of a larger share of the earth's surface than they at present enjoy. Few are honest enough to acknowledge our unalienable right to what was won by the earlier enterprise and superior prowess of our fathers; or unbiassed enough to recognize that had those selfish qualities, which they profess to discover, been a predominating feature of our national character, we might have been holding at the present day a good deal more of the terra firma of this planet than we actually do; while, in many respects, the strategical position of the Empire would have been appreciably stronger.

The truth, writes T. H. M. H. in the "Pall Mall Gazette," is that British Ministers have never been sufficiently inspired with a sense of the possible future of a British Empire or of its strategical necessities such as Russian statesmanship has displayed in so eminent a degree from the earliest times. Had they been equally astute, or, as our foreign critics might prefer, equally grasping, we should have been in a position to wield a vastly superior influence, especially in the eastern seas, during the present epoch-making period.

Again, British statesmanship has undoubtedly been fettered by that spirit of anti-Imperialism which may almost be said to be endemic in this country, and which at times has been sufficient to check every movement towards expansion. Only two years after the battle of Waterloo the victors landing on the beach at Dover were hooted and hissed by the people, in whom the fire of patriotic enthusiasm would again seem to have succumbed to narrow influences.

Most interesting in the present developement of Eastern politics is a study of the position we might have held at the present time in the great arena of international rivalry in the China Seas. True, Singapore and the Malay peninsula enable us to dominate the Straits of Malacca. But, in addition to what we already hold here, how much more powerful our position would be to-day if the British flag still waved over the rich and important islands of Java and the Philippines, as well as the Moluccas and the Celebes.

Java, 700 miles in length, is situated in that long chain of islands stretching from Australia to Further India, and was taken from the French in 1811. The French had held the island for five years, and during that time had devoted much care and money to the strengthening of its defences. They were well led and well provided, and a British victory was only achieved after much loss and hard fighting, which ought surely to have given it an added value in our eyes. For five years it was administered by us, and under the skilful governorship of that enlightened man, Sir Stamford Raffles, it was in course of a surprising degree of development when it was carelessly handed over to Holland at the Treaty of Vienna by British statesman whose ignorance was such that he was unable to say exactly where the island was. Apart from its great strategical value, there were strong humanitarian grounds for its retention, as, although the Dutch have somewhat improved as administrators of subject races, they were cruel masters in those days.

We have but to examine the map of the Eastern hemisphere to recognize what a powerful position we should be occupying on the eastern flank of China to-day had we retained, not only Java, the Moluccas, and the Celebes Islands, but especially the rich group of the Philippines, which were ours by every right of conquest in 1762, and had been justly forfeited by Spain, whose hostility had been prompted by the belief that she had caught us at a time of disadvantage. But they were lightly surrendered by statesmen who possessed no just idea of a Colonial Empire, and who, although the country was emerging from a victorious war, were too spiritless to resist the demand of the vanquished for the restoration of their forfeited possession. We can not reflect upon the loss of this splendid and legitimate prize without a considerable measure of bitterness.

In India itself we can contemplate the retention by France at the present day of Pondicherry and Chandernagar without any feeling of regret or humiliation. But in the West Indies it is impossible to ignore losses for which our lack of political prevision has been responsible. We took Martinique three times, and Guadeloupe on five separate occasions. These islands in fact were regularly captured by us whenever war broke out between France and ourselves, and were as regularly restored. Curacoa was captured from the French in 1800, restored to Holland in 1802, and, having again fallen into French hands, was again taken by us and ag in handed over to Holland in 1814. In fact, Holland has largely benefited from our poverty to rid ourselves of oversea possessions But of all our West Indian prizes the greatest loss we suffered through our utter lack of any definite colonial policy was by the return to Spain of our richest capture in the island of Cuba. Under British administration it would have become a mine of wealth. Had we retained Cuba as well as the Philippines, the colonial empire of Spain would have fallen at a much earlier date, and into the hands of the older instead of the younger half of the Anglo-Saxon race.

It is strange how often Great Britain, although negotiating as victor, concluded treaties disadvantageous to herself. During these negotiations her statesmen seem habitually to have regarded our conquests in distant seas as sources of embarrassment rather than of strength. The Earl of Chatham was the only statesman of his time distinguished by anything resembling a prescient Imperialism. But his policy was constantly thwarted, and it was not his fault that the peace after the Seven Years' War deprived us, through sheer levity on our part, of these valuable captures, which Spain was destined to hold for another century and a half.

In the Mediterranean, where we have occupied one position after another, our constant object has been to secure ourselves in that sea and to protect our trade route to the East. Within the last 240 years Great Britain has held Tangier—whose strategical value in connection with the control of the Straits and with the Moorish question is now becoming manifest—Gibraltar, Sardinia, Corsica, Elba, Sicily, Malta, the Ionian Islands, Cyprus, and Egypt. Although we actually administered them, some of these places were, of course, never formally united to the British Empire. In fact, our occupation of the Ionian island was a piece of Quixotism, pure and simple. For fifty years we afforded the place our protection, while we taught the inhabitants self-government, and then our task accomplished, we gracefully withdrew without any compensation or thanks for our trouble.

Dynasties and Ministries might come and go, and the Cape route be discovered, but the interest and importance of the Mediterranean to England have never ceased to grow. During the 250 years which have seen us advances from Tangier through all its most important island strong holds to Egypt, this ancient sea as representing so much concrete evidence of continued national effort, has become a sentimental as well as a practical concern of the British people.

The most noteworthy curtailment of the British Empire in recent times has been the cession of Heligoland to Germany for a quid pro quo which has never been apparent to any one who has studied the question. It has certainly been a signal example of the failure of such self-sacrifice to conciliate the feelings of a nation. Cyprus has been at times threatened with abandonment. But the island possesses a special, if not generally ostensible, value, which is likely to preserve it from any such fate, and amid the increasing stress of international rivalries, it is to be hoped that the British people may preserve too just a view of their Imperial future to fall again into those disastrous fits of self-depreciation which distinguished their statesman in earlier days.

TELEGRAMS

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

THE BALKAN CRISIS,

THE PORTE AND BULGARIA.

WAR PREPARATIONS.

THE BRITISH NOTE,

PARCICAL REFORM COMMISSION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 27.

Although a calmer feeling prevails among the officials at Constantinople in the hope of a direct understanding between Turkey and Bulgaria the Porte continues its preparations, and sixty-four battalions are being mobilised in Asia Minor. Thirty battalions are proceeding to Salonika and the remainder to Adrianople.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

The British intimation to Bulgiria mentioned on the 25th inst adds that Great Britain is pressing the Porte to apply the Austro-Russian reforms more efficaciously and is also consulting the other Powers regarding the possibility of introducing other measures more fitted to remedy the state of things.

The Christian members of the Reforms Commission appointed by the Porte, referred to on the 26th inst, are men of no standing and simply tools of the Government.

GOVERNMENT AND THE IRISH PARTY.

MR. REDMOND'S THREAT.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 28.

Mr, John Redmond speaking at Newcastle, County Down, said that if Mr Balfour retained office next session the Irish Party would hold the power of life and death and would use it without compunction to forward the Irish cause.

THE INCREASED TEA DUTIES.

CONFERENCE TO BE HELD.

There will be a Conference at the Foreign Office this week to consider the increase in tea duties referred to in the telegram of the 9th inst, which is a violation of the Treaty.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 27.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia, with the English mails of the 21st instant, left here for Bombay at 9 p.m. to-day.

STRANGE PROCEEDINGS IN BEHAR.

AN EXTRAORDINARY ORDER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

A Behar Correspondent writes to the "Englishman" that one of these curious waves of under ground excitement is at present passing through Behar. It is said that orders have been given, but by whom is not known that sons shall not look on their fathers nor fathers on their sons for two and a half days. It applies to Hindus only and is supposed to have come from the west. Business has been very seriously hampered as many thousand persons have left their villages.

A PLANTER ASSAULTED.

ATTACKED BY BUDMASHES.

COONOOR, SEPTEMBER 28.

Information has reached here that Mr. Brodie, a European planter, was waylaid and seriously assaulted at Ansmalai by native budmashes.

This is the second attack by native ruffians on Europeans within so short a space of time as two months.

THE IMPERIAL ANGLO-INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

DEATH OF DR. WALLACE: THE PRESIDENT.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 28.

Dr. Wallace, President, Imperial Anglo-Indian Association, died last night, and was buried this evening in the military burial ground at Alipore, the funeral being largely attended. Archdeacon Kitchin read the burial service.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF MADRAS.

MADRAS, SEPT. 28.

The Hon'ble Sir S. Subramania Iyer has reconsidered is resignation of the acting Chief Justice ship of Madras and will therefore take charge this week when the Hon'ble Sir Arnold White leaves for England.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Boudier Bengal Lancers and Captain Bayley 15th Bengal Lancers are posted with the second and third Ekka trains in Somaliland.

The deaths have been reported of Revd. C. R. Longfield Chaplain of Sabathu Lieutenant J. F. Humphreys I. M. S. Poona, and Lieutenant F. P. Viceyra I. M. S. Fort Sandeman.

General Egerton wired last Saturday that Major Hoskyns 1st North Staffordshires is seriously ill of Pneumonia.

The General Officers Commanding will proceed to Deolali on Inspection duty to-day returning to Bombay on Friday next.

Lieut. Colonel R. H. Light, 17th Bombay Infantry, the next Senior Officer at Bombay, will command the Garrison of Bombay during the absence of the General Officer Commanding.

The ordinary business of the India Office has not been stopped by Lord George Hamilton's retirement, the arrangement being for the out-going Secretary of State to carry on until his successor relieves him. There is no reason, therefore, to anticipate that such matters as the Indian universities' bill which has been sent home for sanction will be delayed.

A MASK BALL.

KING ARTHUR'S ROUND TABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

A Domino Ball took place at the Gymkhana when the Knights of the Round Table gave their second annual dance. The arrangments were on the present occasion even on a more elaborate scale than last year. Within the hall was made to resemble a compartment of the olden times when chivalry and knight-errantry were guiding principles of the knights of old, and the whole interior was draped in red and white, which gave the appearance of a large tent. At the entrance stood two knights on duty—Sir Tristram and Sir Bois de Gaorsi—who bowed sedately to the guests as they arrived and conducted them inside where they were presented to the senior knight.

Colonel Cleary Hill was unfortunately ill and unable to attend. A mellow light of several electric are lamps illuminated a most striking scene round about on the walls were names and armorial bearings of Knights with each ones sword hanging in front of the stage at the far end was the picture of King Arthur, good and true while the stage itself resembled a parlour in a Baron's hall with hearth ablaze—with flaming logs and strong iron clamped chests standing about, Throphies of arms of ancient date hung on the walls on either and, and here might have been seen richly-wrought arms inlaid with gold and precious stones.

A SOCIAL MEETING AT DWARKA

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DWARKA SEPTEMBER, 28.

Last evening the Mahajans of Dwarka convened a public gathering which was attended by the State officials and leading gentlemen in the spacious buildings of the Okha Library to present an address to Rao Bahadur Sheth Visanji Khemji of Bombay to express their heartfell gratitudes for the invaluable aid readered by him to the distressed people of Okhamandal during the famine of Samvat 1958. Under the presidency of Shriyut Trikamlji Maharaja, a well known Pandit, the building was nicely decorated with flagues bentngs, and ever green plants. At the beginning the President in a most learned speech fully deal on the importance of the presentation of an address; which being very the address was read and presented to the Sheth after appropriate speeches had been made in recognistion of the various philanthrophic deeds done by Sheth Rao Bahadur Visanji Khimji rose to thank the people and was cheered by the audience for his fluent speech in saying most befitting terms that his most intimat friends who haves espused his cause and joined him most cordially deserve a share in the address. The president then delighted the audience with his conclusive speech and before the distribution of garlands of flowers Rao Bahadur Sheth rewarded the library in which the gathering was held with a promise of the supply of some books on religion; which being done the meeting dispersed with loud cheers of applause for the Sheth the President and the Maharaja Gaekwar Sarkar.

THE KING AND QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION, IN BOMBAY.

THE Goan Community was en fete yesterday. It felt to its happy lot to celebrate these events, in all of which the commnnity is greatly interested. By a felicitous coincidence the birthday of the King and Queen of Portugal on the 28th September and this date also coincides with the anniversary of the "Real Institute Luso Indiano," the representative institution of the Goan Community.

FESTIVITIES AT THE PORTUGUESE CONSULATE.

IN connection with the anniversary of the birthday of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, Senhor Viscount de Wrem, the Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay, held festivities on a large scale at "Villar Ville," Apollo Bunder, which is occupied by the Consulate. On Sunday evening, the Viscount gave a dinner at the Consulate, which was gaily decorated for the occasion with flag, bunting, and festoons of evergreens and flowers; and was illuminated with Kirsou's lights and gas globes. It was attended by the Archbishop of Damaun, the Spanish and Belgian Consuls. Dr. A. G. Viegas, and the principal members of the Portuguese community. The Consul-General proposed the health of their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal, which was cordially received; and the next proposed the health of their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen Empress of India, which was also warmly accepted, the Band playing the respective National Anthems with the two toasts. The "Prosperity of the Goan community" was proposed by the Spanish Consul. The Belgian Consul in his speech, referred at length to the economic development of Portugal, comparing the late country with his own in this connection. Dr. Viegas returned thanks for the community generally. The Archbishop proposed the health of the Consul-General, who made a suitable reply, and then proposed the health of the King of Spain and the king of the Belgians, both of which were done full justice to.

Yesterday afternoon Viscount de Wrem, in honour of their Majesties' birthday, held a reception at "Villar Ville," which was attended by prominent members of the Portuguese and Goan communities. Among those present were the Archbishop of Damaun, Dr. do Rozario, Vice-Consul for Portugal, Dr. Vega, Mr. Jaquim da Costa as special representative of the Portuguese Navy, the Spanish Consul, Princes Sawantsingji of Palitana, Mr. Hamilton, the Consul for Siam, and several others. At the suggestion of Dr. Viegas, the Consul-General was requested, in the name of the whole community, to send a telegram of congratulation on their birthday to their Majesties the King and Queen of Portugal. Viscount de Wrem accordingly agreed to do so. Yesterday morning the Viscount received congratulatory messages from members of the Portuguese community in every part of India. Many of the foreign Consuls paid him visits and offered their congratulations, among them being the Turkish Consul-General, the Vice-Consul for Turkey, and the Consuls for Austria, Spain, Belgium, Japan, Italy, and the Netherlands.

BALL IN THE TOWN HALL.

A largely attended ball was given in honour of this triple event in the Town Hall. The Committee of the "Real Institute" spared no pains to make the function a perfect success. The hall was tastefully decorated. The elite of the community attended, and the enthusiasm which was displayed is fully on a par, with the loyalty to the Portuguese Monarchs, for which the Goan has been proverbial. The Viscount de Wrem, the Consul-General for Portugal, and President of the Institute, presided at the function and much of the success was due to his efforts and the deep interest he takes in all the concerns of the Goan community. Many of the foreign Consuls and the European gentry of Bombay graced the occasion with their presence. The arrangements were perfect and everything went of smoothly, and when the company broke up with "God Save the King" it was with the pleasant sense of the loyalty of Goans to Portugal and England and of the interest in them taken by the Viscount de Wrem, the official host of the evening, and with heartfelt wishes for the prosperity of so useful an institution as the "Real Institute Luso Indiano."

POONA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 28.

The third day of the Poona big meeting came off most successfully. The attendance was very large with six races on the card. All were filled well. There were two steeplechases, one of which was won by Gaulme and the other opened for ponies only. Three competed and this was won easily by Patrician but Vedette, the property of Mr. Westropps fell near the Wanowrie jump and broke his leg and had to be shot. The following are the details:—

The Lilliputs.—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300 and the third Rs. 200. For Arab ponies 13-2½ and under old and 13-3 and under, new measurement. Above heights to carry 9st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over; once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; over 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above, of the aggregate value of Rs. 5,000 or over 4lbs. in addition to above penalties—Allowances—Maidens 5lbs. Distance—Mile.

Lt Col J Desaraj Urs's g a h Ptarmigan, 8st 3lbs Hoyt ... 1
Mr P B Avabi's g a h Farewell, 8st 6lbs Omer 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's ch a h Shah Jehan, 7st 11lbs Southall 3
Mr R R S's ch a h Mint, 9st 1lb 0
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's g a h Silver Fox, 8st 9lbs 0
Major Eustace's b g Nasori, 8st 9lbs 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Mintin; King, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr Sassoon Ezekiel's g a h Karan, 8st 3lbs 0
Mr R R S's b a h Sirjamal 8st 3lbs 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Analla II 8st 2lbs 6
Capt Hennessy's b a h Early Bird, 7st 11lbs 0
Mr Abdool Razack's b a h Sybarite, 7st 11lbs 0
Messrs A Moshen and M Shamlan's g a h Clever Boy, 7st 8lbs 0
Aga S Shah's ch a h Winchester, 7st 8lbs 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's b a h Settler, 7st 5lbs 0
Mr Percy Fischer's g a h Sanaiya, 7st 5lbs 0
Mr Fox's b a h Ethan, 7st 2lbs 0

Betting—Evens on Starmigan; 2 to 1 Farewell Shahjehan; 8 to 1 Pandia; 12 to 1 Mint, Silver Fo Long Odds against the rest.

Won by a half length hand held same distance yetween second and third. Time—5½ 25secs.

The Aga Khan's Purse.—Rs. 1,500 (Rs. 750 presented by H. H. Aga Khan and the balance from the Fund), the second to receive Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200 out of the Stake. A. Handicap for Arabs. Distance—1 Mile.

Mr Richard's ch a g Selpme, 7st 6lbs O'Neill 1
Mr F M Ga das b a h Naranjee, 9st Southall 2
Mr Mustapha bin Talib's g a h Chungiz, 8st 4lbs Heero 3
Mr J D Scott's b g Secunder, 8st 6lbs Ames 0
Mr R R S's g a h Officer, 8st 5lbs Melson 0
Messrs A A Saif and E Rasheed's g a h Galston, 8st 4lbs Williams 0
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' ch a h Rubric 8st 3lbs O'nerKhan 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber, 8st 3lbs Hoyt 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Talib's b a h Hakum, 8st 1lb Noor Mahomed 0
Mr Krishnarao Gopalrao Gaikwad's b a h Reminder, 8st 0
Col Kavangh's g a h Money Spinner, 7st 12lbs 0
Mr R R S's ch a c Seagull, 6st 9lbs 0

Batting—2's against Narunjee 3 to 1 Hakum and Sappne 4 Chungiz, 5 Robber 7 Money spinner and 10 the rest.

War by two lengths 3 lengths between 2nd 3rd times 1 minute 55 2-5 seconds.

The Poona Grand National—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200 A Steeplechase for Horses. W. A. and C. raised 21 lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1901, of a Steeplechase value Rs. 500 or over: once, 5lbs. twice 10lbs. oftener, 14lbs Winners since the above date of a Steeplechase value Rs 3,000 or over 10lbs, in addition to above penalties Allowances—Maidens, 10lbs Distance—About 2 1-3 Miles

H H Sahib of Jehar's b aug g Gaulme 9st 11lbs Williamson 1
Mr Goff's bl aug g Oberon, 9st 11lbs Morris m 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's bl aug g Pope, 11st 13lbs Hoyt 3
Mr Westropp's ch aug g Vedette 10st 12lbs Lunslowe 0
Mr Locke's ch aug g Baron II, 10st 7lbs Mr Barrat 0
Mr M Hoy's ch a h Alta nas, 10st Gerard 0
Mr J B's b aug h Venedi, 10st Capt Randall 0
Mr F Reynold's b aug g Rickshaw, 9st 11lbs Johnson ... 0
Major Broadrick's b aug m Wahine, 9st 11lbs 0

Batting—2 to 5 against Rickshaw 2 Gaulme 3 Oberon 6 Venedi 10 Pope 12 Vedetteand Barosed. Won by three lengths and a neck between second and third Time 4 minutes 22 1-5 second.

The Kirkee Chase—Rs. 1,500, out of which second receives Rs. 300, and the third Rs. 200. A. Steeplechase for A. and C. B. Ponies 14 2 and under new measurement, and other classes 14 1 and under new measurement. Weight—Above heights to carry 11st. 10lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1901 of a Steeplechase value Rs. 500, or over: once, 4lbs. twice 7lbs oftener 10lbs, Allowances—Maidens, 7lbs, arabs 16lbs, C B 8lbs. Distance—about 2 Miles over the Pony Steeplechase Course.

Lt Col Hazelton's b aug g Patrician, 10st 8lbs Capt Randall 1
H H Aga Khan's ch aug g Funny, 11st Hoyt 2
Mr Percy Fischer's g aug g Good Boy, 10st 11lbs Morrison 3
Mr Hajibhoy Visram's br aug m Nautilus, 11st 0
Col Keir's b aug g Pomfret, 11st 0
Mr R J Hunter's br aug m Beryl, 11st 8lbs 0
Mr R C Brown's br c b g Sin, 10st 3lbs 0
Capt Dunbar's g a h Victory, 8st 5lbs 0

Baiting.—5 to 1 on Funny; 3 Patrician; 8 Good Boy who was by half a dozen length; 5 length between second and third

Time.—3 mip 58 1-5 secone

Won by half length and neck between second and third Time—1 min 46 2 5second.

The September Stakes.—Rs. 2,000, out of which second receives Rs. 400, and the third Rs. 200. A Handicap for Horses which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over since 31st March 1901. Distance—1 Mile.

H H Aga Khan and Aga S Shah's br aug g Switzure, 8st 4lbs Robinson 1
Mr Leslie's b aug g Spark, 8st 12lbs Ramshaw 2
Lt Col J Desaraj Urs' ch aug g Leonidas, 8st 11b Hoyt... 3
Mr Goff's b aug g Walgrove, 9st 5lbs O'Neil 0
Major Vans Agnew's b aug g Currie Roy, 8st 7lbs Melson 0
Mr Noble's b aug g Planet, 8st 5lbs Oomerkhan 0
Hon'ble Mr A A Apcar's br aug g Milburn, 8st 2lbs Bennet 0
Mr J D Scott's ch aug m Hittal, 8st Ames 0
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's br aug m Alix, 7st 10lbs Southall 0
Mr R M Roy's ch aug h Altamas, 7st 3lbs 0
Messrs M Gouldas and A Nanjee's ch aug m Gaullo, 7st 2lbs Heet O 0
Mr A W Fitch's ch aug g Fitzroy, 7st Trahan 0
Mr Clarkes br aug g Richmond Hill 6st 12lbs Ethel 0

Betting 3 to 1 against Walgrove and Swiftsure Spark and Alix 6 Ritual 8 Leondash Corrie Roy 12 the rest.

The Wanoris Stakes—Rs 3,000, out of which second receives Rs. 600, and the third Rs. 400. For Arab Ponies 13 1-2 and under old and 14 hands under new measurement; above heights to carry, 9st, W. I. Penalties.—Winners since 31st March, 1901, of a race value Rs. 900 or over once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener, 10lbs. Winners since the above date of races value as above of the aggregate value of Rs. 5, 00, or over 4lbs in addition to above penalties. Allowances—Maiden 5lbs. Distance—3 furlongs.

Aga S Shah's g a h Achilles 8st 12lbs Robinson 1
Mr Artie A Essaji's g a h Little Joker, 6st 13lbs Hoyt 2
H H The Kour Saheb of Patiala's b a h Brigand, 9st 6lbs Southall 3
Thakur Sri-al Singh's ch a h Omar, 9st 4lbs Kamad... 0
Messrs M Gouldas, A Nanjee and A Amer's b a h Bay Middleton, 9st 2lbs O'Neill 0
Mr R R S's b a h Rose, 8st 12lbs 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Young Kohinoo, 9st 9lbs Rankshaw 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Moon, 8st 6lbs Heeroo 0
Messrs G Kan D D's g a h Dispute, 8st 6lbs Robinson 0
Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor, 8st 5lbs O'Neill .. 0
Messrs Mustapha, Cowasjee and Cowasjee's g a h Tiger, 8st 2lbs 0
Mr George's g a h Alexis, 8st 3lbs Native 0
Mr B D Jewell's b a h Shaiboob, 8st Oomer Khan..... 0
Messrs M Gooldass and A Nanjee's g a h Grey Fox, 7st 9lbs Noor Mahomed 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Pandit, 7st 4lbs 0
Mr R R S's b a h Sirajmal, 6st 10lbs Melson 0

Betting—Even Achillis, 4 to 1 against Little Joker 6 Brigand and Rose 8 Shaibort 10 Sirjamal 1 longer odds the rest.

Won by a head half length between second and third.

BOMBAY ROVERS' TOURNAMENT.

FINAL TIE.

ROYAL SCOTS vs. CHESHIRES.

A good game was played last evening in the final tie of the Rovers' Tournament between the Royal Scots and the Cheshires. There was a huge attendance, and the enclosure was crowded. The Cheshires kicked off towards the Bandstand, and their opponents had the advantage of the light breeze which was blowing The Scots at once broke away but they were not able to maintain any sustained pressure, the Cheshires centre running up with the ball and quickly carrying it to the other end of the ground. However the Scots came again with spirit and as the result of a burst by their right wing they forced a corner. This was safely cleared but the Scots left-back sent it in again with a dropping shot which caused the Cheshires goal-keeper to handle. It was evident that the Cheshires had not yet got into the swing of the game. The backs seemed unable to get their front rank into working order, and for the first ten minutes or so the play was rather desultory. However, the left wing at length got going and the outside left neatly tricking the halves and backs put in a shot which nearly found the corner of the net. The Scots' custodian just managed to fist out the Cheshires outside right running up caught the goal keeper unawares and early netted the ball, the first goal being scored ten minutes after the commencement of hostilities. From a throw in on the right the Cheshires again got going, but by a bit of tricky play in the Scots' half back line play was transferred. With a good opening before them the Scots' front rank were pulled up by an infringement of the off side rule. A shot from the Scots' left wing struck the cross bar. From a pretty centre off the Cheshires left wing the whole front rank were well placed, and tried hard to score. Three good shots were sent in, all of which the Scots' goalkeeper had to handle and the ball was eventually got away by a timely punt on the part of the Scots left back. The Cheshire forward now showed their true calibre and continuously harrssed the Scots defence. The cut side left was particularly conspicuous for his spring and tricky play, but he appeared to be too fast for his collegues, and several times when he centred there was no one up in time to receive the ball As the half wore in the Scots again resumed the aggressive, and put in a lot of food play in their opponents half. They were however unable to pierce the defending line, and when half time arrived they were again defending their own lines. The score at half time was Cheshires, 1 goal; Royal Scots. 0 goal.

When the game was resumed the Cheshires set to work with determination. A nice punt from the half back line gave the outside left the ball and he tried a long shot. The Scots' left back missed his kick and the Cheshires' inside right rushing up safely found the net, thus registering the second point for his side. The Scots played up pluckily after this reverse and tried to force the game, but they were driven back by "hands." For a time, however, they successfully restrained the onrush of their opponents, who could not get going in combined formation. The Scots' inside left sent in a stinger which the Cheshires' custodian had to handle smartly and from the right wing another shot was sent in which went over the bar. From a big punt from the Cheshires left back their outside left got hold of the ball and sent in a nice low oblique shot which struck the upright and rebounded into the net

The Scots played up very pluckily and their centre made an individual effort. He doubled very speedily and was only pulled up within a few yard's from goal. A foul a few yards outside the penalty line might have ended dangerously for the Cheshires. The ball was placed well among the bunch, but it was headed out of play. The game was delayed for some minutes owing to an accident to the Cheshires goalkeeper. When the game was again in progress neither side could claim an advantage. The ball travelled backwards and forwards in mid field but owing to a good defence on both sides the forwards were kept in check and seldom travelled to within shooting distance, A foul against the Chesh res gave the Scots another chance, but the ball was again run out; and when they were given a further opportunity from a throw on low down, their centre skied the ball over the bar. The Cheshires appeared to be content with their advantage, and up to time play was of an even character. When time arrived the score stood

Cheshires..... 3 goals.
Royal Scots..... Nil

The Cup was presented to the winners by Mrs. Russell after the match.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell made a sportsmanlike speech in which he alluded to the fine exposition of soccer given by the Cheshires, and the plucky games played by the Royal Scots and the Rovers.

When the cup and medals had been distributed the gathering dispersed with cheers for Mrs Russell Mr Justice Russell, the Cheshires, the Scots, and the Rovers.

THE INDIAN CRICKET TEAM FOR ENGLAND.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE FUND.

WE learn from the Honorary Secretaries to the Committee, which has in hand the arrangements to send a Native Indian Cricket Team to England next summer that the following sums have been subscribed or promised up to date towards the fund that is being raised to meet the expenses of the tour:—

Mr. J. N. Tata and family between	Rs 3,000 & 5,000
H.H. the Maharaja of Cooch Behar	...3,500
H. H. the Aga Khan	...3,300
H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala ...	...1,500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bikaner ...	...1,000
H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore ...	... 500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kapurthala ...	... 500
H. H. the Maharaja of Bhaonagar ...	... 500
H. H. the Maharaja of Kolhapur ...	... 300
H. H. the Jam Sahib of Navanagar ...	... 300
H. E. Lord Curzon	... 200
H. E. Lord Ampthill	... 150
H. E. Lord Northcote	... 150
Sir Dinshaw Petit, Bart	... 150
H. H. the Maharao of Cutch	... 100
Mr. Bailal Naldu Garu	... 100
Mr. F. L. Goldsmid	... 25
Major J. R. Dunlop-Smith	... 16
H. H. the Maharana of Porbandar	Sums not
Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit	stated
Mr. M. Buchi Babu	yet.

The importation of tombstones into Ireland from Italy and their sale as of Irish manufacture is the subject of a protest by the Dublin Trades Council.

The Duchess of Bedford, who, even more than the Duke, is a lover of animals, says "T.A.T." has many pets among the collection at Woburn Abbey. One of the most eminent of these is a tiny pony, not three feet high, which she has herself trained from very early youth. This little creature is as tame as a dog and runs about with his mistress everywhere she goes. The Duchess rarely misses paying a daily visit to the hospital which she has had erected for the Woburn villagers, and she is always accompanied by her pet pony, greatly to the delight of the small invalids in the hospital, who love to see him rub his feet on the door-mat before entering—a clever trick taught him by the Duchess.

Sir Norman Lockyer, who presides over the meeting of the British Association is so well known as an astronomer that the fact of his having been a War Office clerk, and editor of the Army Regulations, is almost forgotten. In his younger days astronomy was merely the hobby that occupied his spare time; but since then he has travelled as far afield as the West Indies, India, and Lapland in search of eclipses, Even now a hobby is necessary to him; and the result is that among his numerous publications—it came, incongruously enough, between "The Dawn of Astronomy" and "The Sun's Place in Natare"—is to be found "The Rules of Golf." Sir Norman is one of the few authors whose works circulate in Chinese translations, though it is hardly probable that the Chinese have taken kindly to his book on Golf.

FIRE ON SHIP-BOARD.

A correspondent, writing to the Neue Hamburgische Borsen Hall, "draws attention to the remarkable increase in outbreaks of fire on board-ship, especially on steamers. Naturally the trader would like to know the reason why. Formerly ships thatcaught fire carried cargo in bulk, such as coal, guano, bones, saltpetre &c. Now in a great measure fires occur in ships which carry cargo in packages and most frequently in steamers. It is certain that the continual development of industries offering new products every day has much to do with his increase and only a survey over a long period can show how far chemical action produces or aggravates the danger of ignition of cargo. There are many symptoms that the growing custom of heaping together goods of every sort brings about a state of affairs that is arresting the notice of ship-owners and merchants.

Fires due to carelessness in loading are as old as navigation itself, and so is the spontaneous combustion of coal, hay and animal guano. Everyone knows that these articles, shipped in large quantities are subject, in a high degree to chemical changes and can generate fire. They are therefore handled with the greatest caution and under the strictest regulations. Coal, especially gives most trouble, and to safe guard this cargo one invention after another has been tried. These are dangers which every one interested seeks to eliminate.

The increase in injury from fire must, however, have other, though perhaps not so well-known causes, and a systematic search should be made for them. Besides the articles which are liable to spontaneous combustion, and the number of which, be it observed, is much more limited than the increase in fires would indicate, we may point out particularly two kinds of cargo—goods which possess a capacity for harbouring sparks and can retain them long in a smouldering state; and goods that by friction with certain other articles become ignited. Formerly many more things were supposed to be liable to spontaneous combustion than is really the case. Cotton corn, tobacco, jute &c. were counted in this class, but it is every day more generally realised that the so-called fermentation, i. e. the action of damp on these goods in a heated atmosphere never produces so high a temperature that smoke and flames arise. That cotton, particularly, either in a damp or dry state, can start a fire on its own account, was formerly the general belief, but those who hold that view are decreasing every day. To set up combustion without the intervention of a third substance many attempts have been made, and many data collected with the result that—excepting chemicals which can never be calculated on—coal hay and animal guano, or bones on which some flesh is left, are the only cargo which can be positively considered capable of self-ignition.

A long list of agricultural products, such as cotton, jute, and hemp, in pressed bales, take fire easily and often harbour sparks for days and even weeks. There have been many instances when sparks have lain deep in narrow holes, smouldering and have blazed up when air penetrated and the pressure on the bales ceased. To this danger may be added that of the bursting of iron bands and sparks there from arising the action of the damp sea-air considerably increases the pressure on the bales packed by machine inland in a dry climate and hence some of the fastenings of the iron hoops are certain to give way.

All these dangers are wellknown and prepared for in practice for years, but another must be added to them, and that is the loading in one ship of hardware and other goods which are mutually injurious, among these may be mentioned agricultural products and fats or oils. Everyone who works a machine knows that fibrous products soaked in oil become quickly self-igniting. In every factory and in every ship's machine-room there are iron boxes, in which cotton-waste and similar things are thrown after being used and set aside carefully every day. Thus in detail every workman knows the danger and reckons with it, but it is slowly and steadily becoming apparent that this very thing is the cause of the increasing number of fires in mixed cargoes especially in steamers coming from the East.

Shipping companies do not exactly rest on a bed of roses at present and must do their best to get a cargo where they can, They have to run into many harbours to unload and load, Ships must take cargo as it come and fill the empty holds just as they lie. It goes, without saying that the lower holds are filled first and the ports into which the ship runs last find room for their goods in the upper holds. Now if articles such as cotton, jute, hemp or the like, are placed near palm cotton seed, cocoanut or other oils it might be difficult to prevent the oil from being above and the other articles beneath, although the best arrangements possible may be made in decks and holds. Oil is liquid and the sea is stormy, and in spite of every precaution some casks will break or leak inevitably, Whether the fastenings are imperfect, or the weather being unusually rough flings all human endeavours to the winds, it will always happen that oil flows out. Should it come in contact with such stuff as cotton, the danger at once arises of ignition, which would have worse consequences from the fact that the very countries that produce these inflammable substances also ship bamboo canes, sugar, camphor saltpetre &c. The packing plays no small part in the danger—for instance copra in jute sacks.

The general development of commerce and communication, the ever-growing tonnage of ships the imperative search for paying freight are the reasons that cargoes are more heterogeneous than ever before in ships, holds, and that the danger of fire is enhanced Prudent Assurance Companies now direct their agents to watch certain routes such as the steamer route from the Gulf of Mexico to Europe for mixed cargos of cotton and cotton seed oil, and in such cases they try to secure themselves against loss by fire. Here it is fairly easy to arrange for careful loading, as usually one port supplies the cargo. But it is much more difficult for ships hailing from the East, from Calcutta or Hong Kong, or the Netherlands India for they touch at Singapore, Ceylon and other ports, at every place unloading and loading and they are therefore not in a position to give more than moderate attention to the stowing of cargo. The burning of the steamers "Konigsberg" "Bergedorf" "Heathford" "Manchuria" &c. suggest inquiry into the cause of the fire and even if certain proof of its source is seldom forthcoming, still all concerned strive to discover it and will aim at better results in the future. As modern developments in trade and communications rest on the shoulders of the past and its experience, so present difficulties will be overcome. even if much outlay is entailed; but strict and exhaustive inquiry into the cause of the increase in the number of fires on board ship is imperative.

THE parish clerk and sexton of Scredington, South Lincolnshire, has tendered his resignation. The appointment carries with it a peculiar salary, the remuneration being six acres of arable land and the fees for baptisms, churchings, funerals, and marriages.

There are good Americans in London yet who can sum up a position in a few words. Two visitors from the United States were emerging from St. Paul's Cathedral when one was heard to remark to the other: "That's no slouch of a church; say, who built it?" Wren, was the response. Cute chap, Wren knows some, was the final remark within earshot—"Morning Advertiser."

A member of one of the best and oldest English families is earning his living in Johannesburg as a cabman Finding himself in adverse circumstances, he invested the last of his capital in a rubber-tired victoria, a pair of greys, and a cabby's badge, and seems to enjoy the life. His one-time boon-companions at the club and on Change are his best customers: while it is no uncommon thing to find him driving one of the fashionably attired belles whose steps he has more than once guided through the mazes of the dance at some fashionable ball at the Wanderers. Johannesburg people take their ups and downs very philosophically.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

BRITISH COTTON GROWING.

COTTON GAMBLING IN ENGLAND.

THE STEEL INDUSTRY.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

IN a few weeks the British Cotton-growing Association will establish its headquarters at the Equitable Buildings, St. Ann-street, Manchester, where, we may hope and believe, it will continue the development of a movement that is to bring incalculable benefit to the Lancashire industry. It may be opportune to quote from various reports lately received by the Association from its representatives, though any attempt to estimate the value of the work that is being done would be premature. Mr. Hoffman, the expert at Lagos, expects that at least three or four thousand bales will be grown this year, and as the native are beginning to take up the matter of cotton growing with the keenest interests, this comparatively small beginning is sufficiently encouraging. There is to be an agricultural show at Lagos in November, and the Association has arranged for a very extensive exhibit of machinery, implements, and cotton in various stages of manufacture that may do much to stimulate production. It may be remembered that some samples of this West African cotton lately exhibited in Liverpool left something to be desired in the matter of colour and general appearance. These first fruits, however, must not be taken as representative of the best that can be done even in the near future, and it is suggested that the eagerness of native sellers brought out some old material that was little better than sweepings. From Sierra Leone Mr. Nasly writes in a very encouraging strain, and though the result of the attempt to grow from American seed is doubtful, he has the best hopes of the future of native cotton, which is believed to be equal, if not superior, to middling American. Cotton is indigenous to the country, and has long been grown for the manufacture of native cloths. Several questions of interest with regard to the conditions at Sierra Leone await reply. An article recently contributed to "West Africa" discusses the essential one of transport, for though the officers of Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. and the West African railways to carry the first fruits free is a practical help and stimulus, it gives no guarantee for the future. Without some definite guarantee as to freights—and we suppose that quotations must involve some nicety of imaginative calculation—"there is absolutely no inducement or protection for private speculation in the cultivation of cotton in West Africa." Another matter touched upon in the "West Africa" article is the experience of the "West Africa Cotton growing Company." Companies of this kind, through which Lancashire men invest money in what they believe to be a feasible commercial undertaking, are the sort of thing we want, and what must, we suppose, in the natural order of events, supplant the excellent beginnings of the Association. The narrative of the experiences of this Company, however, amounts to a strong complaint of the attitude of the Governor of Sierra Leone. It must be hoped that explanations will remove the misunderstanding, as Sir Charles King-Harman has in the past expressed strong sympthy with the movement.

Among the other fields for the activities of the Association may be mentioned Southern Nigeria, where various experimental patches under the direction of Mr. Prince are reported to be doing very well, and the West Indian Islands, in which it is expected that next season a very large area will be planted. A bigger thing is the question of improving the quality and increasing the growth of cotton in India. With regard to this the Association seems to be in a singular position. After consultation with officials from the Agricultural Departments of the Government of India certain views were laid before Lord George Hamilton, who was asked to receive a small deputation in order that the subject might be thoroughly discussed. We are informed that, notwithstanding repeated applications, Lord George Hamilton has not seen his way to grant the interview. The Association considers that several points should be dealt with at once, and among these are a comparative investigation into Indian growing by experts, the establishment of seed farms in which pure seed may be obtained at a reasonable or even nominal price, the improvement of methods of ginning, and the reorganisation of the Agricultural Department. It is suggested that India could easily produce another million bales of cotton of a quality that would be gladly welcomed in Lancashire, and whether the Association is right or wrong in asking the Government to take some initiative, it is difficult to understand the reluctance of the Secretary for India to meet its representatives. Possibly he thinks that these troublesome Lancashire people are always bothering about something, and that after their persistence in the matter of the Indian duties he may be allowed a little rest. Although the reports from the Association are necessarily indeterminate, they appear to give on the whole good reason for hope. Those uninformed enthusiasts who look for a colonial crop equal in size to the American within a few years may be disappointed with the signs of progress. It must be understood, however, that the object of the Association is not to substitute so much as to supplement; and if—to name quite arbitrary figures—they could five years hence produce an additional crop from all sources that would add a million or even half a million bales to the world's provision, they would have done well. But such a result as this could hardly represent a stationary state of things, and if we get so far the possibilities of the future are immense.

The question is sometimes asked, Why did the Continent get more cotton in proportion out of the last crop than Lancashire? The explanation is that the Continental spinner is more of a merchant than the Lancashire spinner. He has

because at long intervals such speculation occurs to the detriment of business, for unhastily to conclude that trade must be done differently. If future markets were suppressed specul tors could nevertheless buy actual cotton, and did so buy it before futures were invented. Futures were invented during the American War, when the Federal Government was putting out vast army contracts for clothing in New England. The manufacturer could stipulate for a full price, but could he be sure that a year hence there would be any cotton to be had at any price?—That depended so largely upon the results of the war and upon the date when planting could be resumed that he hesitated to accept even very profitable contracts. To meet that difficulty speculative New York merchants, probably better informed than was the New Englander as to war chances, sold him the cotton for delivery ten or twelve months forward. And the method was found so convenient both to the spinner and to the planter that it presently became a habit, and the New York future market was established. The best cure for speculation is the speculator himself. Ranger came to grief, so did Steen and Runge and Wimpheimer, and nearly everyone who has tried it. It is very easy before you sell out to see a proper profit of 5,000,000 dollars, but those sums have a strong tendency to shrink or to disappear when the transaction are closed. Bygones greatly assist the cure, and if recent prices do not encourage the growth of big crops there will be no reason for surprise. Whilst it would be practically impossible to abolish future markets, it is always possible that some slight change or modification of the contract might help to some extent to deter the speculator without hurting the spinner, the merchant, or the planter. It is probably in that direction that the energy of critics of present methods would be most usefully exerted.

Barrow, which was visited by the Iron and Steel Institute last week, is a remarkable example of the creation of a flourishing town by a single industry within a single generation; Middlesbrough, the sister "Ironopolis" on the East Coast, affords a parallel example perhaps, but with this exception no other British community has been so intimately connected with the developments of iron and steel during the past half century. Barrow owes its very existence to the rich, pure hematite iron ores which are mined and quarried in its immediate neighbourhood. The iron industry of Furness may be said to date back nearly two thousand years. The ores were probably smelted in a crude way by British tribes before the advent of the Romans with their superior metallurgical skill and appliances. During the later Middle Ages the monks of Furness and Conishead appear to have acquired valuable mining concessions, and to have worked up the ores in charcoal "bloomeries." These ancient "bloomeries," generally erected near large plantations which yielded the necessary charcoal fuel, in course of time gave place, to charcoal blast furnaces capable of continuous working, from which the metal could be tapped at regular intervals. It is a far cry from these primitive furnaces to the modern "American" coke blast furnaces, with its weekly output of 1,800 tons, which was inspected at Askam a week ago. But charcoal smelting, it is interesting to note, is not entirely extinct in the district; there is an old charcoal furnace, built in 1710, still in operation at Backbarrow, three miles to the south of Windermere—a curious link between modern practice and methods not materially different from those in vogue about two centuries ago.

Barrow itself first became associated with the iron industry not as a place of manufacture but in connection with the exportation of hematite ores to the furnaces in South Wales towards the end of the eighteenth century. For three-quarters of a century it remained simply a small port, the amount of ore exported increasing from some, 3,000 tons per annum at the beginning of last century to 50,000 tons in 1844. All this ore had to be carted from the mines at Dalton-in-Furness to the pier at Barrow, the railway not having then come into existence. Sir William Siemens, referring to a visit paid to the Furness district in 1843, says that he heard of a village called Barrow, of possibly 300 inhabitants, but that the only evidence of iron smelting there were a few iron forges and an old tip where pig iron ore was occasionally shot. As late even as 1859 practically the whole of the 464,853 tons of ore mined in the district were exported to Wales by sea, or by rail to Yorkshire or the Midlands. The modern town of Barrow, with its population of 65,000 and rateable value of £262282, practically dates back to the early sixties, when the first blast furnaces of Messrs. Schneider, Hannay, and Co. were erected to smelt the ore from the newly discovered Park Mine. The works of the Barrow Steel Company were afterwards erected alongside the furnaces, and with the advent of the Bessemer process, which required an iron made from a non-phosphoric ore such as the Cumberland and Furness hematite, Barrow entered upon a new era of rapid development. Mr. Carnegie describes the Barrow of 1874, the year of the Institute's first visit, as a mere "straggling village," but a place to which he could come as a centre where the latest developments in steel manufacture could be studied. Thirty years have witnessed its transformation into a flourishing town, with fine public buildings, spacious avenues lined with trees and all the external signs of wealth and prosperity. Well might Mr. Carnegie, speaking of this transformation, exclaim "And then there people say, 'What is the matter with Great Britain? I don't see anything the matter with Great Britain, I feel and wonder what charm has worked this miracle."

So much, then, for the past; what of the future? For years ago Barrow was a large exporter of iron ore; now the West Coast furnaces are becoming more and more dependent on Spanish hematite. The question of native ore supplies is one of vital importance to the Furness and Cumberland industry. The ores are rarely discovered in veins but mostly in "pockets," so that it is difficult to estimate either the extent of present supplies or the probabilities of finding new ones. Recent operations at the famous Duddon estuary, a few miles to the north of Barrow, seem to point to the existence of considerable ore supplies at no great depth below the present foreshore. A great sea-wall is at present under construction to hem in and reclaim a large area of the estuary, and if expectations with regard to the underlying ore are fulfilled there will be enough to supply the furnaces for many years to come. These operations were described in the paper read by Mr. Shaw at last week's meeting. But, apart altogether from questions of ore supplies the West Coast industry seriously handicapped by its distance from the coal mines. Coke has to be imported by rail from Durham, and the railway companies exact something like seven shillings and sixpence a ton for transport, as compared with the half-crown per ton paid by the Teeside manufacturers. This fact must not be lost sight of in a review of the economic conditions of the West Coast industry, and especially in view of a possible plea for "protection."

The Board of trade returns for August bring another disappointment for the pessimists. The increase in the value of our external trade for the month is £3,870 215, of which imports account for £2,348,885, exports of British and Irish origin for £1,365, 58, and re-export of foreign and colonial merchandise for £156,272. The imports of raw cotton show an increase in value of 12·7 per cent, as compared with August, 1902—easily accounted for by the increased price of the staple. But whilst the exports of cotton yarn have been smaller, those of manufactured cotton goods show substantial increases in quantity as well as value. We exported nearly 2,000,000 lb. less of cotton yarn to foreign countries and about 400,000 lb less to British possessions than in the corresponding month of 1902, but in cotton piece goods our exports to foreign countries show an increase of 7243,000 yards and those to India and the colonies an increase of no less than 22,375,000 yards. It is interesting to notice that whilst there was a substantial decrease about 14,000,000 yards) in the exports of grey cloth and only a slight increase in those of bleached goods, printed cottons show a striking increase of 17,000,000 yards, and dyed and coloured cottons an even larger increase (over 23,000,000 yards). The total value of the cotton yarns and cloth exported shows an increase of more than 10 per cent, the diminished export of yarn notwithstanding. The woollen trade figures show even larger increases:—namely 18·7 per cent. in the value of the raw material imported and 16·7 per cent. in the value of the yarns and fabric exported.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, presided yesterday at an adjourned sitting of the fourth Criminal Sessions; and the following case was tried before his lordship and a common jury.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL ASSAULT.

Private James Collier was charged with committing criminal assault on a woman named Kankoo, at a place near the cantonment of Deesa on the 7th August last. Mr. Wendon, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown; and Mr. Binning defended the accused.

On the application of Mr. Binning, a jury consisting of a majority of Europeans was empanelled. The jury consisted of eight Europeans and one Parsi.

Mr. Charles Donavan Longland and Mr. Edwin H. P. Row, whose names were called out, but who had not put in their appearance, were fined by his Lordship Rs. 30 each.

Mr. Binning asked whether in the event of a conviction his Lordship would hear him regarding the application, made the other day under section 198 of the Code.

His Lordship; Certainly, you will be heard.

Mr. Wendon, in opening the case, said the prisoner was charged with three offences, but before he read them to the jury, he would briefly tell them the of the case. According to the story of the complanan who was a woman of about thirty years of age, she was on the 7th of August last returning home after having served food to her husband, who was a labourer working in the deli. While she was on her way home, she met a Bhil woman, and while they were proceeding together, they seemed to have an idea that something would be done to them, and the Bhil woman accordingly took to her heels and ran away. The woman was, according to her, caught by the accused. She called out to her husband, who came up and finding the accused retreating, he gave chase and caught up the man close by the cantonment. According to the story of the hus band, he did not strike the accused but took him into custody and handed him over to the Quarter guard. According to the prisoner he was going out for a walk and while he was attempting to catch a bird in the hedge, the native assaulted him, he could not say why, and he took him (the native) to the quarter guard. This was the story of the prisoner, and it for the jury to say which story they believed.

Mr. Conway, a supervisor, employed in the Public works Department, was examined in respect of the plan of the place where the crime was alleged to has been committed.

As the witness did not give satisfactory replies to questions put to him by Mr Weldon,

The Chief Justice asked if the witness had been drinking that morning, and further acquired who was his superior officer.

Colonel Brigg, who was in court, was asked by his lordship to speak to the witness out of the witness-box, and ascertain if he was in a condition to give his evidence.

Colonel Brigg having spoken to the witness, made a private report to his lordship, and his evidence was then proceeded with.

Kankoo, woman, the complainant, was then examined by Mr. Weldon.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning, the complainant said she did not try to drop the bundle of wood she had on her head when the accused ran after her.

At the suggestion of Mr. Binning the complainant Konkoo was asked to leave the witness-box and stand at the east end of the jury box, where the Bhil women, who was a witness in the case, was also asked to stand side by side with Kankoo. The learned counsel then asked Kankoo if she was not stronger them the Bhil woman.

Witness said she was. Further cross-examined the complainant said when she gave evidence before the Magistrate she did not say anything about the soldier concealing himself.

In reply to the court, the complainant said she endeavoured to run away because she saw the accused coming out of the "wad." She was always afraid of a soldier, and would run away from him.

Colonel H. B. Brigg, I. M. S., deposed that he examined the complainant on the 8th August last.

Cross-examined by Mr. Binning witness said there was nothing in the appearance of the woman which would lead him to believe that there had been an assault committed on her.

Seodan, the husband of the complainant, deposed he knew Goomi's husband, who worked in the same field at a distance of about 30 or 40 feet from where he was working. He heard the cries of his wife and run up to the place where she was. When he saw the soldier running way from his wife, he ran after him and seized him by his waist belt. He took him to the guard and handed him over to him. The men on duty in front of preventing the soldier from escaping and put him in the guard room for about two hours. In the afternoon he was taken out of the guard room and taken to the "market" police. He did not know why. A complaint was made against him, but he did not know what the complaint was.

Mr. Binning said as the witness could not identify the accused and as the complainant also could not do the same, there could be no case against the accused.

His lordship said there might be some evidence of identification for the coming.

In reply to Mr. Weldon, witness said he was quite sure that the soldier who ran away from his wife was the soldier who was caught by him.

Martin Murphy, a private in the 1st North Staffords, said he was in the afternoon of the 7th August, about 3 p. m., in the front of a window. He saw a native in the field striking Private Collier with a stick. Witness went to Collier's assistance, when the native tried to strike him, and he thereupon drew back. Witness and Collier took the native to the guard-room. He was much excited. After taking him to the guard room, witness went away. The accused had received two good conduct stripes in six years' service.

Gazi Zairudin, Chief Constable, said the last witness came to him with a letter and the old man (complainant's husband) Goolabkhan told him that the old man had struck a soldier. Witness asked the old man why he struck a soldier, and he denied all knowledge about him. The old man gave him certain information, and witness referred him to the Fouzdar. Witness then saw Kankoo, who did not make any complaint to him.

Cross-examined Mr. by Binning, witness said the note that he had received had been handed over by him to the magistrate.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The clerk of the Crown here read the statement made by the accused before the magistrate. The accused Collier stated that he was a Private in the 1st N. Stafford Regiment. At 2 p. m., on the day in question, he was returning from the canteen with Private Brown of his regiment, and they entered the Billiard Room, where he was until 2-45 p. m. Private Browne and he then started from his bungalow. Just as he got up to his bungalow, he said to Private Browne he would have a walk around the Barrack Road, and Private Browne left him. He went by himself, and when he got round by Major Henderson's quarters, he saw some young birds running into a bush. He tried to get them, but he had to go inside the compound to catch them. He was stooping down when he received a blow across the left ear and cheek from a stick. He rose up to see where it came from. It was the complainant's husband who had struck him, who was eventually given in charge of the guard.

The prisoner, in reply to the court, said he had no statement to made.

The foreman of the jury here rose and said the jury were prepared to return their verdict as far as evidence had gone.

His lordship asked the jury to hear the case through and then return the verdict.

MR. BINNING'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Binning then addressed the jury on behalf of the accused, and in doing so, pointed out how improbable the story of the complainant's husband was, who was according to his own evidence about six hundred yards away from the scene of the occurrence. The only evidence upon which the jury was asked to convict the accused was that of the woman, whose evidence could not be relied upon. The complainant's husband told a most improbable story when he said that old as he was, about 55 years of age, he could chase the soldier who was a young man for about a mile without losing sight of the man. The woman rightly or wrongly appeared to have believed that somebody had assaulted her, and that she became unconscious and she asked the jury to believe that while she was in that condition, her husband, who had been working in the field some 600 yards away, heard her cries and came and followed the accused about a mile and seized him. That was a story which no jury could believe. According to medical evidence no offence whatever had been committed. The jury ought not again to attach any importance to the garments being torn.

The learned counsel submitted with confidence that it was not in any way proved that the woman has been assaulted, and supposing the assault was proved, there was no evidence of identification. He asked that the accused might be acquitted in all the three charges.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE'S SUMMINGUP.

The Chief Justice then summedup the whole case, and in doing so explained the law in connection with the charges, and briefly stated the facts of the case. His lordship observed that what the Jury had to do was to satisfy themselves that the offences had been actually committed, and that it was still more important to consider that if the offences were at all committed the accused was the man who had committed them. Referring to the garments which were alleged to be torn into tatters, his Lordship remarked that the bodice was not before the court, and as the woman had worn the petticoat, it was impossible to examine it. She said that she wore the same sari as she had on on the day inquestion and that apparently was not damaged in any way. There were according to medical evidence abrasures on the shoulder blades and one or two scratches but there were otherwise no indications on her body such as one would expect would be the result of force being used against her. Her throat also bore no sign of having been seized by a man. Supposing the jury were of opinion that the woman was a victim of attack by somebody, the next thing they had to consider was whether the accused was the man, who had committed the offence. The woman was of full age and of average strength and could resist an attack against her will. As far as the evidence disclosed, there were no cries for assistance prior to the alleged commission of the act, and on that point there was a discrepancy between the evidence as she gave in that Court and before the magistrate. Supposing that such an attempt had been made against a European woman, and if she had not cried out, it would be considered a very strong circumstance militating against the theory that an assault had been committed. There was then the fact that no complaint was made by the woman. Where the complaint was made was somewhat enveloped in doubt. None of the three principal witnesses identified the accused nor was there any body called to say that the accused was the man who was recognised on the spot. The only evidence was that of the complainant's husband who said that the accused was never out of his sight and that he handed him over to the Guard. That was all the evidence of identification, on which the jury had to rely. It might be that the man followed the soldier yet the soldier was not the man who assaulted his wife. It was for the Jury to determine that the man had been attracted by the cries and had traversed a distance of 650 yards or so and the accused who was alleged to have committed such an offence, should remain there all that time adjusting his dress. Was it not likely that a soldier or a man who had committed an offence would utilise time and run awayso as to preclude the man traversing a distance of 650 yards before he left the scene of the occurrence. The complainant and her husband deposed that the accused wore a white dress, whereas it has been sworn by Private Murphy and the Lance Corporal that the man was not wearing a coat but a shirt. In conclusion, his lordship said that if the jury had a reasonable doubt in their mind as the guilt of the accused, the benefit of that doubt should be given to the accused.

The jury, without retiring, returned a verdict of not guilty on all the three charges, and the accused was accordingly discharged.

The Fourth Criminal Sessions were then dissolved.

THE SOUTHERN MARATHA SPINNING AND WEAVING CO,. LD.

THE twenty-second ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at the registered office, of the company, Henshaw's Buildings, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay, Mr. Shamrao Vithal presiding.

The directors' report of the working of the mills for the year ended 30th June 1903 stated:—The net earnings of the mills for the year under report amounted to Rs. 42,373-15-5 of which your directors have transferred Rs. 40,000 to depreciation fund account leaving Rs. 2,373-15-5 to be carried forward to the next years account. Although unable to recommend a dividend your directors are glad to be able to report that the working of the mills for the second half of the year was more satisfactory, and if the price of yarn can be maintained the position, they trust, will continue to improve. The result for the first half of the year was very poor owing to the high cost of the raw material and to the poor prices realized for the yarns produced. In consultation with the agents your directors have lately made several suggestions for the future working of the mills which, they hope, may lead to improved result. Scarcity of labour in the latter part of the year owing to the hands being attracted to the ginning factories has caused a decreased production of late, but this difficulty has now been got over and, it is hoped, may not occur again. The property of the company, viz., the cotton, cottons and yarn stocks, have been insured for Rs. 20,2,459. Mr. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal visited the mills to check the stocks on the 30th of June last. Mr. C. H. Armstrong retires from the board by rotation but is eligible for re-election. Messrs. Ferguson and Irvine and Mr. Cursedjee Cawasje Dalal present themselves for re-appointment as auditors.

The report as well as the audited balance sheet for the year ended 30th June were received and adopted. Mr. C. H. Armstrong the retiring director was re-elected and Mr. Cursedjee Cawasjee Dalal and Messrs Ferguson and Irvine were appointed auditors for the current year After customary compliments to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS INDIGO.

THE figures representing the areas sown with this crop, in ryotwari villages, up to near the end of August, are summarised in the table below in hundreds of acres:—

Groups of districts.	Area sown in hundred of acres, Average for Five years.	Ten years.	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the average for Five years.	Ten years.
Northern ..	83,4	96.2	42,2	45.5	— 37,9	— 50,7
Deccan ..	32,7	62,3	24.8	75.5	+ 42,8	+ 13,2
Carnatic and Southern ...	42,3	46.8	30,0	27,8	— 14,5	— 19,0
Total ..	158,4	205,3	97,0	148,8	— 9,6	— 56.5

These figures show a satisfactory recovery, due no doubt to the propitious character of the sowing season and to the very low prices which at present rule for grain crops. In Kistna, the low price of the dye is the chief reason why there has been no recovery. In the Deccan the season has been very favourable. In the Carnatic, the preference given to ground-nuts continues.

The crop on the whole promises well.

MADRAS SUGARCANE.

The First Report on the Madras sugarcane crop of 1902-04 is as follow :—

The area planted with the crop during the current season in ryotwari villages is shown in the following table, as compared with the standard averages, and the area planted last year :—

Groups of districts.	Area sown in hundreds of acres. Average for Five years.	Ten years	1902.	1903.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) as compared with the average for Five years.	Ten years.
Circars ...	7 0	9.9	7,2	1 5,7	— 1,3	— 4,2
Deccan ...	11,1	11,9	11,7	12,2	+ 1,1	+ 3
Carnatic and Central ...	27.1	26.6	23,7	18,9	— 8,2	— 7,7
Others ..	2,4	2,2	2,6	2,4	..	+ 2
Total ...	47,6	50,6	45,2	39,2	— 8,4	— 11·4

In the Circars, the decrease, after the recovery last year, is due to disappointment with that crop in Godavari caused by the low price of jaggery. In the Deccan, the increase is small and is due chiefly to the favourable character of the season. In the Carnatic and Central districts, the falling off is attributed mainly to the depression of prices, though in some places planting has been retarded by exceptionally heavy rain at the harvest season. The condition of the crop is reported to be from fair to good

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th September.

There will be drill as usual at the Town Hall, this evening, from 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE,
Commanding, B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 29th September.

There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 30th instant, at 6-45 p.m.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

LIBRARIANS' curious methods of dealing with the books under their charge were discussed at the Librarians' Conference at Leeds. One gentleman's system, it was stated, was to weigh the books, putting all those above 4lbs, in the reference department.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall. In the absence of Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram Dr. N. N. Katrak was voted to the chair.

DRAINAGE OUTFALL FOR MALABAR HILL DISTRICT.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner in regard to the proposed outfall for the drainage of Sub-district No. 1 of the Malabar Hill District and a Government Resolution on the subject. The Commissioner in his letter stated that the Corporation by a resolution dated the 5th instant, sanctioned the sewerage of the portion of the Malabar Hill District, extending from Malabar Point to Mount Pleasant Road and including the Ridge, and decided to treat the sewerage of that portion on a bacteriological system, and after passing it through a septic tank and bacteria beds to discharge the the effluent at certain states of the tide into the sea at a point opposite Narayen Dabholkar Cross Lane. The details of the scheme were fully described in the reports made by the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, Special Branch and by Mr. G. Medley Taylor. The Commissioner subsequently requested the approval of Government under section 245 of the Municipal Act to the effluent being discharged at the point mentioned. The Government in reply stated that his Excellency, the Governor-in-Council would not object to the proposed outfall provided the Municipal Corporation would undertake to close or alter it in such a way as might from time to time be prescribed by Government in case the outfall was found to be a nuisance by two arbitrators of whom one should be appointed by the Corporation and one by the Government and who should have the usual power of nominating an umpire. The Corporation having accepted, the condition imposed by the Government the latter by resolution sanctioned the proposed cut fall.

On the motion of Sir Bhalchundra Krishna the Government resolution and the Commissioner's memorandum were recorded.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF MALABAR HILL RESERVOIR

On the motion of Dr. Dinshaw B. Master a letter from the Commissioner with regard to the proposed extension of the Malabar Hill Reservoir for storing a larger quantity of water than at present or construction of another reservoir on the Parel Hill as recommended on Mr. Santo Crimp was recorded The Commissioner in his letter:—stated whilst an increase in the storage capacity would be an undoubted advantage, it is a matter for consideration as to whether the necessity for the extension is sufficiently urgent to justify a large expenditure. The cost of providing additional storage reservoir for six million gallons at Malabar Hill is estimated at Rs. 2,33,000, and as regards a reservoir at Parel Hill, the Water Engineer states that it is not possible to frame an estimate without careful surveys which cannot be undertaken at this season. A Reservoir on Parel Hill would only be of service for the residents in the northern parts of the Island and as yet the density of the population there is not such as to call for such a heavy expenditure as would be necessary for the construction of a work of this magnitude. This I think, should therefore be deferred until that part of the city has developed to a considerably greater extent than at presen. In regard to this matter I request reference to my letter of 2nd August 1900, wherein I have stated my views fully. These storage reservoirs, would help when there are bursts in the mains outside the city, which supply water to the reservoirs, but not in cases of bursts in the service pipes from the reservoirs. The most valuable remedy is one immediately required the laying of the 48 main from Vehar to the Tansa Line."

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Corporation considered a report from the Executive Health Officer, on the new scheme of births and deaths registration. Dr Sukhia moved that the report be referred to a committee (named) for their consideration and report as to the staff expenditure efficiency, etc of the Registration Branch and their attention be drawn to a certain table showing the area population, death-rate and annual expenditure on medical relief vaccination and registration branches of the Municipalities of Calcutta and Madras.

Sir Balchundra Krishna moved an amendment that the report be only recorded. He thought it was premature to appoint a committee on the subject. The Corporation had already given a free hand to the Health Officer in the matter and it would be disastrous to the interests of the city to interfere with his work.

Mr. Jaffarbhoy Rahimtoola seconded the amendment.

Dr K E Dadachanji was opposed to the Health Officer's suggestion to make death certificates compulsory. Such a measure he thought would not be feasible in a city like Bombay. He moved another amendment that the report be recorded and that the Commissioner be requested to favour the corporation with his opinion on the suggestion made by the Health Officer in para 8 of his report for raising fees for births and deaths certificates and for making from a qualified medical men compulsory.

Dr. Jehangir J. Cursetji seconded the amendment. He said the Corporation has incurred a large expenditure on reorganisation of the Health Department and it was but fair that the Corporation should get return for what they had spent. It was high time for the Corporation to give a note of warning to their Health Officer.

Mr. D. E. Wacha said new ideas of sanitation were advancing all over the world as the science of sanitation advanced and the expenditure on public sanitation increased correspondingly. The question was whether the Bombay Municipality wished to advance with the times and incur increased expenditure. If they did and adopted scientific methods it was not fair to grumble when the expenditure was increased. He did not think that the expenditure on the public health of Bombay was increasing by leaps and bounds Even assuming that it had increased by leaps and bounds, the question was whether they had received the return. Dr Jehangir considered they did not but he produced no facts and figures in support of his contention. He (the speaker) thought Dr Jehangir assertion was too sweeping. He said any comparison of Bombay with Liverpool and Manchester or even with Calcutta and Madras was out of place, as the conditions prevailing in Bombay were different from those of any of the cities mentioned.

The Hon. Mr. Mehta said the Health Officer should be allowed free hand in the scheme, which the Corporation had already approved of. It was no doubt a costly scheme, but the abnormal conditions which prevailed in Bombay, quite justified the expenditure.

Dr. Sukhia after replying on the debate asked for the withdrawal of his proposition which was not allowed Dr Dadachanji made a similar application, which was also rejected as Mr. Baptista voted against it.

On a division Sir Bhalchundra's amendment was carried by a majority.

PLAGUE MEASURES.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the following proposition which was moved by Sir Bhalchundra Krishna at a previous meeting :—That the Commissioner's attention be drawn in the editorial headed the "Plague in Bombay, published on page 419 of the Indian municipal Journal and Sanitary record," dated the 8th July 1903, and he be requested to report after consulation with the Health Officer, how far the suggestions therein contained can be acted upon ; (1) whether it is possible to diminish the virulence of future epidemics of plague in the dry season by providing a more efficient distribution of water for cleansing the nahanis and down take pipes, and flushing the drains and gullies and beelanes of the infected quarters and by a more rapid disposal of town refuse and nights oil (2) and to report generally to which extent improved conservency measures can be adopted in the dry season to ensure conditions as near as possible to those obtainable in the rainy season, when the health of the City is in its normal condition. Sir Bhalchundra Krishna having given a reply on the debate the proposition was adopted,

PROPOSED WOODEN FOOTPATHS.

Mr. Kabraji moved the following proposition, which stood in the name of Dr. N. N. Katrak that the Commissioner be requested to submit an estimate of the cost of paving with wood a certain length of footpath in a locality to be selected by him." In support of his motion Mr. Kabraji referred to a wooden paved road in Karachi, which he said, served its purpose well. He also referred to the wooden paving of the platform of the Charni Road station.

Dr Naik seconded the proposition.

Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji reminded the Corporation of a wooden paved footpath which existed at Mandavi some years ago.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola said his experience regarding the foot-path referred to by the previous speaker was that it was very slippery.

Mr Jehangnir B. Patel moved a rider to the effect that the Commissioner be asked if he considered wooden foot-paths were advisable and practicable in the City.

Mr Kabraji accepted the rider,

Dr Dadachanji said wooden foot-paths would breed plague germs.

After some further discussion Mr Kabraji's proposition together with the rider was put to the vote and lost,

The Corporation then adjourned till 3 p m on Monday next,

Lord Northcote is to spend about two months in England before proceeding to Australia, and he will visit their Majesties at Sadringham, accompanied by Lady Northcote, early in November.

CRICKET.

VICTOR C. C. vs. YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN C. C.

A match was played on Sunday, between these clubs. The Young Zoroastrians scored 38 and the Victor Club responded with 79. Mr. J. N. Polishwalla, the underhand bowler for the V. C. C., captured 6 wickets for 19 runs and the other bowler Mr. J. D. Vassaigara 4 wickets for 23. Mr. Vassaigara also made 26 runs. The Victor C. C. won by a majority of 41 runs.

YOUNG HINDOO C C. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

This match was played on the Islam Gymkhana ground on Sunday and resulted in a win for the Young Hindoo by 103 runs. Scores:—

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

H C Tyabji, b Kirtikar	7
Cumroodin, b Kirtikar	7
Alabi, st Divekar, b Kirtikar	11
Abasa, c Kirtikar, b Bhatwadekar	0
G A Tumroowala, c Gotaskar, b Kirtikar	6
A R Mirza, c Gotaskar, b Bhatwadekar	2
K M Somji, c Asaikar, b Bhatwadekar	0
S C Tyabji, st Divekar, b Bhatwadekar	0
Alimba, c K D Pal, b Kirtikar	1
Tyabally, not out	0
Peer Mahomed, st Divekar, b Kirtikar	0
Extras	0
Total	34

YOUNG HINDU C. C.

R V Agaskar, b Tyabally	4
W B Kirtikar, c Somji, b Tumboowala	5
D M Reshimwala, c Tyabally, b Abasa	18
K D Pal, c Hadi, b Cumroodin	33
G H Bhatwadekar b-w, b Tumboowala	4
S B Gotaskar, c Abisha, b S C Tyabji	26
V B Choubal, b S C Tyabji	23
W B Mirkar, not out	6
N K Divekar, c and b Tumboowala	6
V S Wagh, c and b Tumboowala	3
V D Pal, b Peer Mahomed	1
Extras	8
Total	137

REAL INSTITUTO LUSO INDIANO vs. 21st BOMBAY INFANTRY.

This match was played on the Infantry ground on the 26th instant and resulted in a win for the visitors by 4 wickets and 7 runs. The scores are as under:—

21ST BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Sher Khan, c S D'Silva, b Rodrigues	0
Kanmotes, b Fernandes	24
Nur Mahomed, b Pinto	3
Lt Ellis, b Pinto	0
Panduak, run out	0
Lt Baker, c Soares, b Rodrigues	2
Govind, b Soares	15
Bhalu, b Fernandes	6
Mallandine, b Fernandes	0
Somnak, not out	2
Saknak, c Rodrigues, b Soares	0
Extras	2
Total	53

R. I. I.

A D'Silva, c Kanmeter, b Sher Khan	3
D Rodrigues, b Sher Khan	0
R S D'Costa, b Sher Khan	4
G A S oares, c Nur Mahomed, b Saknak	10
F D'Mello b-w, b Sher Khan	11
L Rodrigues, b Sher Khan	6
S D'Silva, not out	17
M D'Mello, not out	6
V P Braganca, J J Pinto, C Fernandes }	Did not bat
Extras	3
Total	60

DR, JOHN POLLEN WARD FUND.

Mr. Rustom P. Jehangir Honorary Secretary and Treasurer begs to acknowledge with thanks the following further subscriptions to the above Fund:—

	Rs.
The Honourable Mr F S P Lely, I C S	15
Messrs Edulji Framji Ableses Sons	25
Mr B A Dalal	100
Mr Dadabhoy Ruttonji	50
200 persons from 4 Annas to Re 1	120
Mr Joma Cassum Mitha	100
Mr Joma Jan Mahomed	100
Khan Bahadur Ruchshaw H Cooka	10
By M O on the 17th of September	50
Mr C B Smith	50
J L M Quado	15
Mr D D Sudgwala	20
Mr H J Keene	15
Mr Nagindas Manockla	15
Messrs A G Gupta, Cooverji Dorashaw, Cooverji E Khothyesh, R Mchander Balgao, Dayabhai Thathi, M G Nadkarni, Pranjovind Laibhai, V V L Angarkar, Kasinath and V V Gokhale each	10
Mr Keshavrao A Desai	7
Messrs Dhanjisha v Nowroji, Sheriar Jehangirshaw, Joseph Dias, R Baker, B Jouji Illawa, M J Hyderi, A D G Pinto, Jehangir A Kohyar, A J DeLima and F N Saldanha each	5

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 26th.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A R Edwards of the Indian Civil Service are placed at the disposal of Chief Commissioner of Assam.

Capt C A Lane M D I M S Offig Civil Surgeon Puri is appointed to officiate as Professor of Pathology Medical College Calcutta during the deputation of Major F Drury M B Indian Medical Service (Bengal) as Principal and Professor of Medicine of that College and First Physician College Hospital or until further orders, with effect from the 6th July 1903.

The leave granted to Mr A Frown 3rd Asst Supt Port Blair on the Notification by the Govt of India in the Home Dept No. 438 dated the 22nd January 1903 is commuted to special leave for four months and seven days with effect from the forenoon of the 18th Dec 1902.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following transfers are made in the interest of the public service:—Mr. C. A. Von Malcolm, Asst Cons of Forests from the Central Provinces to Berar and Mr S L Kenny Dept Cons of Forests from Berar to the Central Provinces.

With the sanction of H M Govt the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Doctor Benode Behari Banerjea as Consul for Liberia at Calcutta.

With reference to Notification No. 1621-G dated the 10th June 1903 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr Gorio as Consul for Italy at Bombay has been confirmed by H M Govt.

Capt A P Trevor a Political Assist of the 3rd class is appointed on return from furlough to officiate as a Political Assist of the 2nd class and is posted as a Assist to the Gov Gen in Central India.

Capt W H Cox D S O Indian Medical Service (Bombay) an officiating Agency Surgeon of the 2nd Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Assist to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 1st Oct.

Assist Surg L X DeSilva Indian Subordinate Medical Dept in charge of the R I M S Comm at Baghdad is appointed to officiate temporarily as an Agency Surgeon of the 2nd class and is posted as Residency Surgeon at Baghdad with effect from the date of his assuming charge and during the absence on privilege leave of Capt W H Cox D S O Indian Medical Service or until further orders.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

The furlough for six weeks granted to Mr G O Hart Assist Account Gen and Insp of Local Fund Accounts Burma in Notification in this Dept No 5.06-P dated the 24th August 1903 is extended by two months and ten days.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer are admitted to the Indian Army with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Sec of State for India:—Lieut B Hartwell 2nd Batt Welsh Reg Double Company officer 1st Brahman Infy dated 11th Sept Second Lieut W N Thomson (since deceased) 2nd Batt Highland L I attached as a supernumerary to 2nd Batt Oxfordshire L I in Double Co officer, 5th Bo L I in dated 4th Sep: Second Lieut Thomson (since deceased) to be promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Army subject to H M approval with effect from the 4th Sept.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 28TH SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a slight rise in the Punjab and United Provinces and at Nesmuch, Indore and Khandwa, a brisk fall at Bangelore, Bijapur and Secunderabad, and a slight fall elsewhere. The barometer is in large defect of normal over the whole country, more particularly in Lower Sind where the deficiency exceeds a tenth.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been fresh at Jamnagar,

Temperature variations are generally small. The maximum varied from 105°, at Jacobabad to 78°, at Bijapur and Secunderabad, and the minimum from 80°, at Karachi to 66°, at Belgaum.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in many places. Humidity changes are small.

Rainfall has been local and scattered in character, the chief amounts being 2·60 at Mangalore and 1·13 at Bijapur.

Weather continues favourable for local showers.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

The "Temps" publishes an interesting letter from its Alexandria correspondent on the great progress of Egypt. In less than five years the population has increased from seven to ten millions.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 11.

THE VOLITION OF THE DEAD

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

Professor Grehant, of the Natural History Museum Paris, has found by experiments on dogs that alcohol in the blood, whether absorbed through the stomach or lungs, or by injection into the vessels, is eliminated by muscular exercise. Persons who have imbibed too much alcohol are advised by him to work it off by this means, if they are able to walk. Those who are "dead drunk" might, he thinks, profit by a drive in the open air.

The nitrates of Chili, Peru, and Bolivia are being exhausted, and chemists are trying to find chemical manures to replace them by supplying nitrogen to the soil. Some interest has been taken in one discovered recently by Herren Gerlach and Wagner, and now manufactured at Berlin. They remove the oxygen from air by passing the air over hot copper, and they project the remaining nitrogen on carbide of calcium fuse in an electric furnace. The result is cyanamide of calcium, containing over 50 per cent. of hydrogen. Treated with acids it is transformed into "dicyanamide," containing 67 per cent. of nitrogen. But the commercial cyanamide has only 15 to 20 per cent. of nitrogen, together with some lime and carbon. Finally, treated with superheated steam the cyanamide is turned into ammonia, which, combined with sulphuric acid, gives sulphate of ammonia. The action of the cyanamide of lime on mustard, carrots, and plants, both in pots and in the open ground, has been tested, and it is fond to compare with that of nitrate; but we still await the results of practical experience by growers.

According to Cosmos, experiments made at Vincennes on coating roads with coal tar, heated to a temperature of about 60 degrees Centigrade, show that after some months a road thus treated remains free of dust and mud. Each year a new coating, about half as thick, is added to it.

According to Professor Curie, in a paper to the French Physical Society, radium gives off more heat when at the temperature of liquid hydrogen—that is to say the greatest cold yet produced by physicists.

The mineral spodumene generally appears in large opaque whitish crystals, but occasionally in small clear coloured crystals—for example, the yellow spodumene, a Brazilian gem, the green Niddenite, or little emerald, of North Carolina, and the lilac, or amethystine fragments of Branchville Connecticut. A notable discovery of large and splendid lilac crystals of spodumene in connection with other lithia minerals, has been made near the town of Pala in San Diego County California.

Some of the newly found crystals are as big as a man's hand, quite clear and of rosy lilac hue. Of a pale tint when the prism is viewed crosswise, they have a rich amethystine colour when looked at lengthwise. Cut and mounted parallel to the base, these are expected to make beautiful gems of a new kind. Such crystals of spodumene have not been seen before. Crystals deeper in the rock have the deeper tint, perhaps owing to the effect of air, water, and light. Their hardness is about 7 of the scale, and their specific gravity 3.183. Close to the spodumene were also found splendid crystals of coloured tourmaline, some a foot long and three inches across, and of rich pink rebellite, with an external coat of dark blue indicolite.

A twelve horse power automobile of the Packard Motor Car Company has crossed the United Sates from San Francisco, on the Pacific, to New York, on the Atlantic Coast, in 61 days. The route was across the Rocky Mountains to Carson City Salt Lake City, Denver, Nebraska, Omaha, and Chicago. The only serious mishap was a broken spring. One of the original tires lasted to the finish, the other three were supplied with new outer casings to the number of seven. Neither the Utah desert nor Colorado mountains were as bad as the ordinary mud encountered in many places, especially in Iowa, where the shortest daily run, namely, 24 miles, took place. The roughest going was in Colorado.

In the great Mammoth Cave of Kentucky there is an abyss called Crevice Pit and over it the Mammoth Dome. The height of the dome above the bottom of the pit, recently measured by Dr. Horace Hovey with small hydrogen balloons was found to be 154 feet, six inches. We may add that a new mammoth cave has been discovered in Providence Mountains, California.

Oil of arganier is a fruit oil of Morocco, chiefly from between Oued Moun and Oum er Hebia on the West Coast. The tree yields berries eaten by sheep, oxen and goats, and the stones of the berries yield the oil, which serves for lighting as well as cooking. The tree is not unlike an olive, but the oil is inferior to olive oil.

A humane cowcatcher or fender for the front of tramcars is that of Dr. Walter Hirt, recently tried at Breslau before a number of experts. A dead deer and a living dog were put in front of the car while going at full speed and the deer was forced eight or nine metres along the track until the brake stopped the car. The dog was muzzled, blind-folded its legs bound and laid on the track in front of the carat full speed. In the first trial it was driven 45 metres in the second trial the fender struck it full in the chest and sent it spinning but in neither case was a dog hurt. The fender consists of a sort of double comb of Spanish cane which offers an elastic resistance to the shock of the animal.

It is known that the anopheles mosquito spreads malaria fever but there are localities apparently favourable to the development of malaria where these mosquitoes abound and yet they are exempt from malaria fever. Dr. Schoo from experiment finds that mosquitoes are hard to infect with the malarial parasite as long as they are fed on acid fruits and easily infected when it is withheld. The observation agrees with one of Professor Celli who noted that one of the Italian areas immune to malaria was remarkable for the cultivation of the tomato, a food rich in vegetable acids and attractive to mosquitoes.

Professor Joly, in the "Proceedings of the Royal Dublin Society," deals with paving stones and remarks that resistance to wear varies directly as do the amounts of quartz and felspar in the stone. The nolocrystalline igneous rocks are, as a rule the toughest. Markedly porphyritic, vesicular and glassy rocks are to be avoided. A certain coarseness of grain is desirable to avoid slipperiness.

It having been proposed to demolish the Eiffel Tower in Paris, the question was discussed at the Congress of Angers were M de Fouvielle and other savants protested against the act as the tower was valuable for meteorological observations.

One of the intending competitors in the St. Louis airship races has obtained a gasoline motor so light for its power that it yields 2 1-4 horse power with a weight of 25 1-2lbs including the carburettor. It was built by the Walters Power Company of New Jersey City (N. J.) and consists largely of aluminium.

In the last twenty years, it is said, that the average income of a medical man in England has fallen from a probable four hundred a year to something under three. At the same time, the mortality in the medical profession is higher than in most others and in particular the death rate from suicide already enormous is every year increasing. This is certainly a dismal enough prospect, but if we may judge from recent articles in "Le Temps" things are not any better in France.

The promoters of the movement in favour of appointing trained nurses on board steamers may cite, not only the death of a passenger on an Isle of Man steamer, but the miserable experiences of many of the travellers by the Channel steamers the last few days in support of the contention that, even in respect to vessels plying merely short distances action on the part of the steamship companies is needed. Since we drew attention again to the subject, we have had numerous inquiries from nurses anxious to take up such work, and there is not the least excuse for the companies continuing to provide only untrained ex-domestic servants to attend to the sufferers from seasickness under their care.

An exciting and successful chase over roofs took place in Berwick. Two men were discovered on the top of a draper's premises, and police pursued and captured them. They, with another man, are charged with being concerned in a robbery.

The chairman of the Great North of Scotland Railway Company has announced that the directors were considering the adoption of motor carriages to meet the serious rivalry of the electric tramways. He was hopeful that the traffic would thereby be profitably developed.

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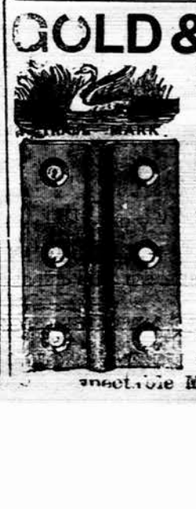

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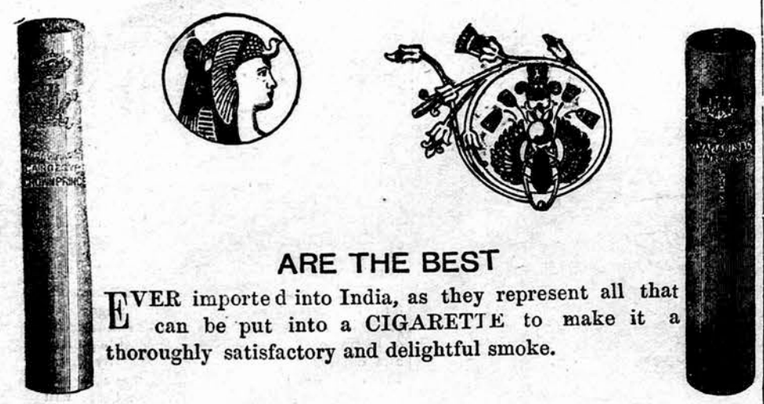

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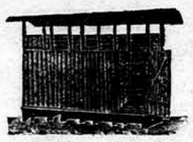

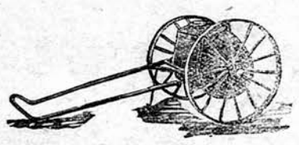

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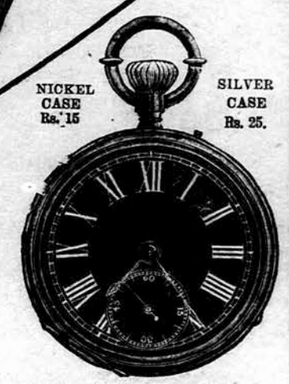

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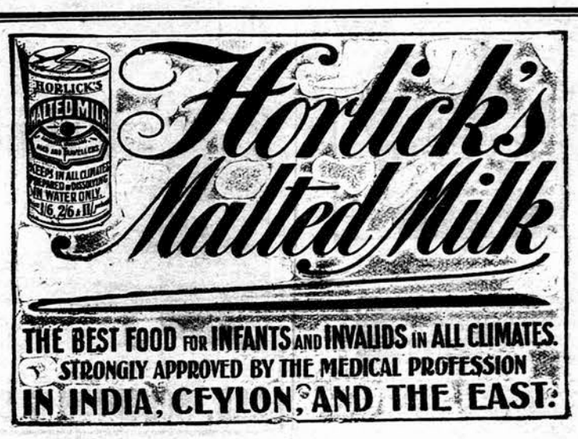

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